

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

NEW SERIES No. 8477

晚七廿月正年三統宣

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

六拜禮

號五廿月二英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

Telegrams.

ENGLAND AND THE REFUGEE.

DECISION OF HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Feb. 24, 9.30 p.m.

The Hague tribunal has decided that England should retain Savarkar.

The Court of Arbitration upon the Savarkar case was to meet on February 14 at the offices of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Prinsengracht.

The tribunal was composed as follows:

M. Deernaert, the Belgian ex-Premier (President of the Court); The Earl of Desart (Great Britain).

M. Louis Renault (France), Professor of the Faculty of Law in Paris.

M. Gram, Norwegian ex-Minister of State.

M. de Savornin Lohman, member of the Dutch Second Chamber.

Agent for Great Britain: Mr. Eyre Crowe, of the Foreign Office.

Secretary to Mr. Crowe: Mr. Addison, of the Foreign Office.

Agent for France: Professor Andre Weiss, of Paris.

Savarkar was on a voyage from London to India as a prisoner. He escaped at Marseilles, and was handed over to his English custodians by a French policeman. The point raised is the right of asylum.

YUNNAN.

PRINCE REGENT REFUSES BRITISH TERMS.

[THE "SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 24.

The Prince Regent has instructed the Waiwupu to refuse the British demand that two treaty ports be opened in Yunnan.

[THE "SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 24.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to the Chinese Ministers in London and Paris instructing them to lodge a strong protest with the British and French Governments against the advance of their respective troops in Yunnan.

Viceroy Li has telegraphed to Peking reporting on the situation, for which he holds the Grand Council responsible.

A special deputy is to be sent to Yunnan to assist the Viceroy to settle the frontier dispute.

Telegrams.

THE PRIZE RING.

McFARLAND TO MEET MORAN.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Feb. 24, 9.30 p.m.

McFarland is now determined to meet Moran on March 14th.

[Moran is still chasing the world's light champion, but cannot bring him to book. Wolcott will sooner or later be forced by public opinion to meet the Brum, but he is putting it off as long as he can. Owen Moran is now the only man likely to deprive Welsh of his Lonsdale belt, but that is an improbable meeting at present.]

THE CRISIS.

COLLEGE OF CENSORS AND THE WAIWUPU.

THE BOARD DENOUNCED.

[THE "SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 24.

The College of Censors has sent a fully-signed memorial to the Throne on the situation between Russia and China.

It bewails the loss of prestige and dignity suffered by China in falling in with Russia's demands, and in strong terms denounces the Waiwupu for its compliance.

The Memorial has been handed to the Board for perusal.

CANTON REVENUE.

NO FOREIGN LOAN TO BE RAISED.

[THE "SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 24.

The Tsuchipu (Board of Finance) reports unfavourably on the Canton Viceroy's suggestion that a foreign loan be raised to replace the revenue previously derived from the gambling tax.

The Board is of opinion that such a step would lead to complications.

The Russian Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, we learn from a Vladivostok message has decided not to send emigrants to the Far East this year, on account of the virulence of the plague epidemic in the Far East.

The disturbances we have recently undergone in Hankow will go down to history as important international evidence that the gulf between the Occident and the Orient yet requires to be bridged, says the "Hankow Daily News."

Telegrams.

THE CARNIVAL.

CAPT. BRIERLEY IN THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Manila, Feb. 25, 12.50 p.m.

The second round of the tennis championship, within the carnival grounds, has been brought to a close.

The only Hongkongite who now remains undefeated is Capt. Brierley.

The star events will be the 440-yard and the 880-yard runs, in which Corporal Andrews, the fast runner of the British army, will participate. Corporal Andrews took first prize in all events in which he entered last year, but he has a formidable foe this year in the person of Hineman, of the southern islands, who won the two-mile run last year, and who will be matched with Corporal Andrews in a special race of one mile.

CHINA'S LAWYERS.

REGULATIONS DRAWN UP.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Canton, Feb. 24.

The Provincial Judge is paying considerable attention to the judicial problem and has referred the matter to H.E. the Viceroy.

In the opinion of the Judge, all legal practitioners must have been duly called to the Bar and furnished with diplomas. They must take their oath and security before they are allowed to practice in the local courts.

Counsels will not be allowed to incite people to go to law or to prosecute people under false pretences. Any lawyers found guilty will be struck off the roll and will be punished in accordance with the law.

The Provincial Judge has drafted a list of regulations for the admission of lawyers and has submitted the same to the Viceroy for perusal and approval.

ANARCHISTS IN CANTON.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE MANCHU THRONE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Canton, Feb. 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received private information regarding the movement of anti-monarchists in Canton, and has at once notified His Excellency Admiral Li Chun, and the Taotai of Constabulary, who despatched soldiers and policemen to arrest the revolutionists. Three of the anarchists were caught and correspondence regarding the overthrow of the present dynasty, a book with entries of receipts and payments and a roll containing the names of over one hundred and eighty revolutionists were seized. The ringleader of the movement is a man named Wong who is now in Hongkong. At the trial the prisoners declared that they were disbanded soldiers. Two of them denied the charge of being anarchists, and one admitted his guilt, and said that he had been entrusted by Wong to induce the people to become members of the anti-monarchical Society. The prisoners are in the custody of Admiral Li Chun's body guards. Many people have been implicated in this affair. The Taotai of Constabulary is trying to bring them to book.

"THE FOLLIES."

At the Theatre Royal last night "The Follies" presented another change of programme, the excellence of which inclined one to exclaim (with a celebrated personage of Shakespearean drama), "Why, the last song is better than the other." The performance afforded an additional proof, if that were necessary, of the high talent and versatility of Mr. Dallas' company. In the first part of the programme, Miss Nellie Webber and Mr. Fred Dainton gave a piquant duet, "Out Canadian Canoe," and later Miss Webber had to respond to a vociferous recall for her song, "My Dearest Heart." Miss Elsie Dedman also got encoored for her beautiful rendering of her solo "Avalon," as did Miss Daisy Harcourt for her song in which she tells the audience that she "Wants somebody to love her." Indeed, encores were the order of the day. Miss Marie Mansfield brought down the house with her clever and amusing impersonations of stage notabilities.

The second part of the night's entertainment consisted of the famous Pollesier burlesque "A Voice Trial," in which Mr. Dallas as Manager of "The Follies" puts to the test the capabilities of eager aspirants to an engagement in his company. The trials are most mirth-provoking and keep the audience in a ripple of laughter from beginning to end. In this part, Mr. Dallas is the life and soul of the movement, and his fine stagecraft gets ample play.

To-night there will be a repeat performance. "The Follies" will make their last appearance here on Monday. On the following day they sail for Manila.

BIG FORGERY CASE.

10,000 FALSE NOTES SEIZED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Canton, Feb. 24.

At the close of last year, a large number of forged Ta Ching notes were circulated in the Canton money market, and magistrate Fong was deputed to investigate, and to offer a reward for the arrest of the counterfeiters.

On the 22nd inst., through the information of spies the Canton prefect and Fong, the deputy, made for Wong Shui on board the gunboat Ti Hung, to locate the forgers, who were taking shelter in the Lai Heung Garden. The place was surrounded by brigades, and in a house, they arrested one man, and found more than 10,000 false \$1 notes, one printing machine, three sets of moulds which were stolen from the Special Department, one case of lithographic materials, and some wooden seals.

The prisoner admitted his guilt, and deposed that there were several men in the gang, who are still at large.

The authorities have offered a large reward for the apprehension of these fugitives, and have sealed up the Lai Heung Garden.

SCORING IN THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

A meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Committee was summoned to be held at Lord's yesterday.

Yorkshire's proposal for reckoning points for the county championship will be submitted—viz., one point for a side leading on the first innings, and two additional points for a win outright. If no result on the first innings, the match to be left out of the reckoning, and in the case of ties the points to be divided.

Sussex would allot three points for a win, otherwise one point for a lead on the first innings.

Lancashire propose that a trial be given to their scheme of last season, for 1911; also, Surrey would not allow trial balls if batsmen are at the wickets.

WORLD'S NEWS.

[VIA JAPAN.]

THE AGITATION FOR "TARIFF REFORM."

London, Feb. 9.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, a leading member of the Opposition, has introduced in the House of Commons a motion for an amendment to the draft Reply to the King's Speech. This action on the part of the Conservatives is intended as an attack on the Government for its persistence in opposing "Tariff Reform" in Great Britain—the Government policy being regarded as having imperilled the commercial benefits which Great Britain is receiving by virtue of the preferential principle adopted by her overseas colonies in their trade relations with the mother country. In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain dwelt upon the enormous increases proposed in the new Japanese Customs tariff, and asked whether the Government hoped by simple means to induce the Japanese Government to reduce these rates.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN SEATTLE.

New York, Feb. 8.—In the election campaign for the mayorality of Seattle city, Washington State, Mr. Gill, the present Mayor, has been defeated on account of the opposition of the women, to whom the right of voting in mayoral elections has been granted for the first time. The cause of Mr. Gill's defeat is said to be his leniency towards the saloon-keepers and residents of the "red light" district, both being objects of particular aversion to the women electors.

U.S. LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES.

New York, Feb. 8.—The Bill providing for the re-construction of the U.S. Embassies, Legations, and Consulates established abroad passed Congress on the 7th instant. The money to be expended for the purpose amounts to five million dollars, to be spread over ten yearly instalments of \$500,000.

THE SOCIALIST TRIAL.

London, Feb. 9.—Mr. Robert Young, editor of the "Japan Chronicle," in a letter to the "Times," criticises the reasons given by the Japanese authorities in justification of the trial of the Kotoku case being held in camera. Mr. Young adds that had the whole of the evidence, testimony of witnesses, and details of the police examination been made public, a considerable amount of public sympathy with the accused would have been aroused.

THE SHIRASE EXPEDITION.

London, Feb. 8.—The "Kainanmaru," the Japanese Antarctic expedition ship, has arrived at Wellington, New Zealand. The expedition experienced no small difficulty in procuring coal, not one of its members understanding English, while the New Zealanders were not acquainted with Japanese. The Chinese Consul finally came to the rescue of the party, and the purchase of coal was effected. The vessel will leave the port on February 11th.

ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—The majority of the members of the Californian State Assembly are determined to crush all anti-Japanese Bills, with the exception of the Bill demanding the retention of the proviso attached to Article 2 of the Japan-American Commercial Treaty. There is every prospect of the last-named Bill being passed.

THE LATE BARON ROTHSCCHILD.

Vienna, Feb. 12.—The property left by the late Baron Rothschild is estimated at seven hundred million kronen (¥350,000,000).

U.S. SENATE ELECTIONS.

New York, Feb. 12.—Speaking on the 11th instant in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, at the birthplace of Lincoln in Michigan State, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized the necessity of a progressive policy and of the

direct election of Senators by the people.

THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN CONVENTION.

New York, Feb. 12.—Now that the Democrats have expressed approval of President Taft's policy in regard to the Canadian-American reciprocal Convention, it is expected that the Bill will pass Congress.

THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New York, February 12.—The citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, have decided to recommend Mr. Harmon as a Democratic candidate in the Presidential campaign of 1912. Mr. Harmon's supporters have formally established their headquarters, and have begun canvassing for their candidate.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN NEVADA.

New York, February 12.—The Nevada House of Representatives has approved the Bill prohibiting marriages between Asiatics and whites.

RUBBER SHARES.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. favour us with following quotations, received from London to-day:—

	S.	d.
Shell Transports	91	0
Anglo-Malays	25	0
Allagars	5	0
Castelfields	127	0
Carey Uniteds	16	3 Prem.
Merlimaus	6	3
Eastern Internationals	16	3 Prem.
Duffs	14	0
Highlands & Lowlands	115	0
Kanunings	6	0 Prem.
Kuala Lumpur	17	6
Ledburys	75	0
Langgis	50	0
London Asiatics	15	0
Rubber Trusts	21	6 Prem.
Tronchs	36	6
London Ventures	4	9
Shelfords	70	3
Sungei Chohs	105	0
Sungei Kapars	14	0
Tangkals	22	6
United Serdangs	115	0
United Sumatras	10	0

Messrs. Wright and Hornby forward us the following cabled quotations:—

United Serdangs	119s. 0d. ex. dividend.
London Asiatics	15s. 3d. sellers.
Spongons	26s. 0d. buyers.
United Langkats	91s. 0d. buyers.
Tandjongs	67s. 8d. buyers.
London Ventures	5s. 0d. middle price.
Allagars	5s. 3d. middle price.
Merlimaus	6s. 3d. middle price.
Val Dors	3s. 0d. middle price.
United Sumatras	10s. 0d. middle price.
The market closed strong. Rubber Para, 6s. 11. 1-2d.	

ROWING IN MANILA.

GREAT BRITAIN WINS.

In one of the most exciting finishes ever seen in Manila, the four-oared crew representing Great Britain in the international four-oared race of the Manila boat club regatta defeated the four representing the United States last week, beating their opponents in the last 100 yards of the race and winning by a boat's length.

It was a hot race throughout the entire mile and a half of the course, and for the greater part of the journey the contest was on even terms. The victory of the British crew came as a surprise, for the American four was composed of veterans, most of whom had seen service on college crews in the States.

Great Britain's four was composed as follows: W. Scott (stroke), J. R. H. Mason, N. M. Robertson, H. B. Foster, F. L. Laurence (cox).

The defeated crew rowed in this order: E. N. Stevens, Hugh Miturn, R. M. Tappan, T. D. Aitken and Killoren, cox.

The international fours brought to a close one of the most successful regattas ever held by the boat club.

CANTON GAMBLING.

PROCLAMATION BY THE VICEROY.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
Canton, Feb. 24.
H. E. the Viceroy has just issued a proclamation regarding the suppression of gambling in Canton.

It advises the gamblers to seek honest means of living, as gambling will be totally suppressed on the 1st day of the third moon. He encourages them to lead new lives and to put off all anxiety as to the difficulty of finding a means of livelihood, as H. E. the Viceroy has instructed the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries to instruct the gentry and the elders of the villages to establish art factories out of ancestral funds. The proclamation also reminds the gamblers that if they be found indulging in this habit after the enforcement of the order they will be punished in accordance with the new ordinance, to be prepared by the local judge.

The proclamation calls upon the parents and the elder brothers of the gamblers to put their riotous juniors in restraint and requires both the civil and military authorities to institute a vigorous enquiry into the gambling evil. Gentry, soldiers or yamen runners who dare to protect those carrying on gambling houses will be severely dealt with and the civil and military officials of the place where the offence is committed will be degraded or dismissed.

WINE FIRMS AMALGAMATE.

The firm of Macke and Company, Manila, has formed a partnership with the firms of Caldbeck, McGregor and Company, of London and Glasgow, whose eastern branches are located at Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Tientsin, China, and Wise and Company, with the firm name of the Manila Wine Merchants, Ltd.

Caldbeck MacGregor and Company was established in 1864; Wise and Company in 1832. Macke and Company began operations in Manila in 1802. The new firm will conduct a wholesale wine and spirit business, carrying all standard brands made throughout the world.

The consolidation of the three houses will make this firm one of the largest and most important liquor concerns in the Far East.

The Weather Forecast.



On the 25th at 11.55 a.—The barometer has fallen moderately in N. China and at Vladivostok, probably owing to the existence of a depression over N. Manchuria.

The anticyclonic area covering China is apparently central over the Upper Yangtze valley.

Strong monsoon will continue to prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. winds, moderate; fair.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, N. and N.E. winds, fresh.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2-1/2%
Silver \$15,000,000

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2% per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 1/2% per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1911. [11]

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. Ball, Esq., Chairman.
Robert Shaw, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq., S. A. Lory, Esq.
Andrew Forbes, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.
G. H. Friedland, Esq., W. Logan, Esq.
Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick, Esq., G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
G. R. Leemann, Esq., H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS £1,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 per cent.

W. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 16,600,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. HANKOW.
Kobe. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " 3-1/2 " " "
" 3 " 2-1/2 " " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1910. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 " " "
For 3 " 2 " " "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2% per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 1/2% per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1911. [11]

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. Ball, Esq., Chairman.
Robert Shaw, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq., S. A. Lory, Esq.
Andrew Forbes, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.
G. H. Friedland, Esq., W. Logan, Esq.
Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick, Esq., G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
G. R. Leemann, Esq., H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUNDS £1,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 per cent.

W. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 16,600,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. HANKOW.
Kobe. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " 3-1/2 " " "
" 3 " 2-1/2 " " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1910. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 " " "
For 3 " 2 " " "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, & YOKOHAMA.

SHANGHAI About 27th Feb. } Freight and Passage.

LONDON, via USUAL PORTS OF CALL About 3rd Mar. } Freight and Passage.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID About 4th Mar. } Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, & YOKOHAMA About 10th Mar. } Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 22nd February, 1911. [4]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL, No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone 197.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

MANAGEMENT AND CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

Special rates for families on application.

F. REICHMANN, Prop. & Mgr.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1911.

J. H. OXBERRY, Manager. [857]

ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, recently renovated and under entirely new management. Large and comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine under the supervision of an experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate tables, hot and cold baths, electric light throughout. Terms moderate. First class accommodation for families and tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, Proprietor.

Telephone, 170

N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telegrams "Astor." [24]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

Prinsep's Gap, the Peak, near the Tram terminus. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910.

MANAGER. [27]

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

A Masquerade Carnival will be held at the above Rink on THURSDAY, 16th instant, at 8 p.m.

A pair of Skates will be presented to the best Ladies' fancy costume. One to the most Comic Costume and one to the most Comic Gents.

Masks must be kept on till after judging at 10.30 p.m.

Admission 50 cents including Skates.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1911. [25]

Correspondence Invited: HARRIS & HIBBERD. Props.

BAGUIO HOTEL.

The Mountain Capital's New and Modern Hotel

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Hot and Cold Baths. Excellent Cuisine.

Running Water in Each Room.

LIVERY STABLE and GARAGE IN CONNECTION.

Rates: 5 and 9 Pesos per Day. Special Monthly Rates. [902]

Entimattions.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAYS.

(BRITISH SECTION).

TIME-TABLE.

On and after March, 1911, and until further notice.

Previous Time Tables Cancelled.

Down Trains.

STATION	WEEK DAYS		SUNDAYS	
	No. 1	No. 5	No. 3	No. 7
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Kowloon Departure	8.00	2.30	10.00	3.00
Hung Hom Arrival	8.11	2.41	10.11	3.11
Hung Hom Departure	8.15	2.45	10.15	3.15
Yau Ma Tei Arrival	8.20	2.50	10.20	3.20
Yau Ma Tei Departure	8.25	2.55	10.25	3.25
Shatin Arrival	8.30	3.00	10.30	3.30
Shatin Departure	8.35	3.05	10.35	3.35
Tai Po M. Arrival	8.40	3.10	10.40	3.40
Tai Po M. Departure	8.45	3.15	10.45	3.45
Tai Po M. Arrival	8.50	3.20	10.50	3.50
Fan Ling Departure	9.1	3.29	10.55	3.56
Fan Ling Arrival	9.2	3.30	10.57	3.57
Lowu Arrival	9.8	3.36	11.3	4.3

Up Trains.

NAMES OF STATION	WEEK DAYS		SUNDAYS	
	No. 2	No. 6	No. 4	No. 8
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Lowu Departure	9.30	4.15	11.30	5.00
Fan Ling Arrival	9.36	4.21	11.36	5.06
Fan Ling Departure	9.37	4.22	11.37	5.07
Tai Po M. Arrival	9.46	4.31	11.46	5.16
Tai Po M. Departure	9.49	4.35	11.49	5.19
Tai Po M. Arrival	9.53	4.39	11.52	5.22
Tai Po M. Departure	10.00	4.46	12.00	5.30
Shatin Arrival	10.13	4.59	12.13 P.M.	5.43
Shatin Departure	10.14	5.00	12.14	5.44
Yau Ma Tei Arrival	10.25	5.11	12.25	5.55
Yau Ma Tei Departure	10.27	5.13	12.27	5.57
Hung Hom Arrival	10.31	5.17	12.31	6.1
Hung Hom Departure	10.32	5.18	12.32	6.2
Kowloon Arrival	10.35	5.21	12.35	6.5

For Further information apply to

JNO. E. MENAGH,

Traffic Superintendent.

By Order.

E. S. LINDSEY, Manager.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT

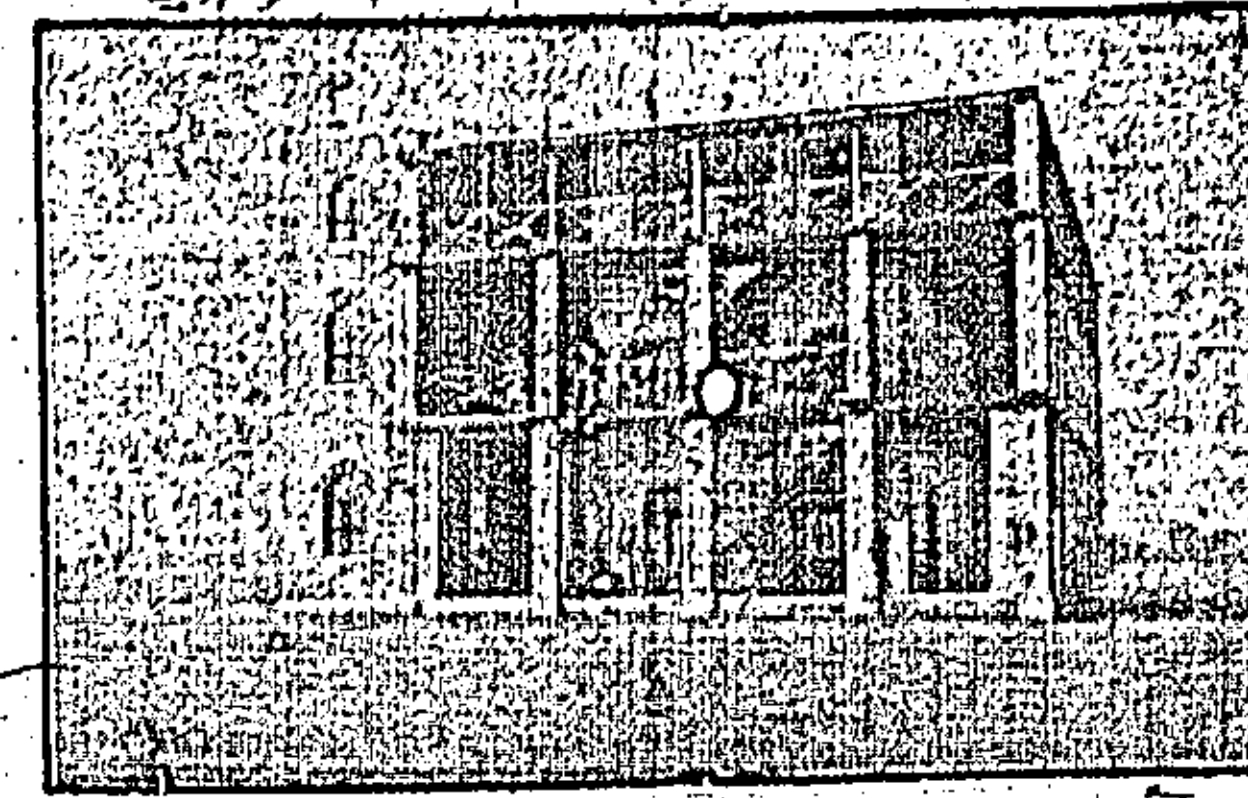
MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road

Central.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1911. [23]



SOLIGNUM—This Preservative which really does what is claimed for it, that is protect wood, brickwork, etc. against Decay and especially against the White Ant.

7 different colors, in 5 & 10 Gallon Drums and 40 Gall. barrels. Exclusively used by the British Government at Home and abroad, the War Dept., Hongkong and many other large local concerns.

Prospectus, samples Working instructions (in English and Chinese) on application to SIEMSEN & CO., (Machinery Dept.), Hongkong & China. [38]

Public Companies

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE REGISTER AND TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed from the 18th until the 27th February, 1911, both days inclusive.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Monday, the 27th February, at noon, for consideration of Directors' Report and Balance Sheet, for the election of Directors, for the election of Auditors and for other purposes.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. JOLLY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th Feb., 1911. [876]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1910, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th inst. to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th Feb., 1911. [886]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SECOND MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 9th March, 1911, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th February to 9th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PENDERBTON,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th Feb., 1911. [901]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

**WATSON'S
E**

VERY OLD LIQUEUR
**SCOTCH
WHISKY**

A Blend of the Finest Pure
Malt Whiskies distilled in
Scotland

or
**GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.**

Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG

BRAND
**GUINNESS'
STOUT**
in P NTS and SPLIT.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LD.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

NOTICE.
If communication intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 45, Des Voeux Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
Ordinary business communications should be
addressed to The Manager.
Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
Daily—\$2 per annum.
Weekly—\$1 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.
Subscriptions for any period less than one month
will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. Press subscribers can have
their copies delivered at their residences without
any extra charge. On copies sent by post an
additional 10 cents per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-
five cents (for cash only).

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 25, 1911

ANARCHY IN THE EAST.

The voting on the resolution of the Kokuminto, the Opposition party of Japan, denouncing the Cabinet for negligence in connection with the recent anarchist movement, indicates that there is a very distinct lack of confidence in the Government over this matter. The resolution was rejected by the narrow majority of seven and may, therefore, be considered as an expression of lack of confidence in the powers that be and one that is not unreasonable under the circumstances. The growth of anarchy in Japan has steadily increased during recent years, but while the Island Kingdom may be trusted to protect itself against these insidious doctrines, the problem has another and more serious aspect

than the purely domestic one. We refer to the imbuing of Chinese students who visit the neighbouring country with the tenets of anarchy. The most idealistic as well as the most violent forms of socialism are to be expected among such a body of students as that now growing up in China. It is a form of the education problem which needs the careful consideration of the authorities, for not only will the development of such unbalanced opinions defeat the best aims of education, but it will also embarrass the government in its work of constitutional and general reform. Dangerous, however, as are the opinions held by the general body of Chinese students, they are comparatively harmless in comparison with the anarchical teachings of a certain party in Japan. Such teachings find fruitful soil in the minds of many of the young men of China and we must regard their growth with apprehension. As our readers may remember, it is not so long ago that a small party of Chinese students were arrested at Tientsin, armed with bombs, and we have also to remember the attack on the Prince Regent and on Prince Kuang. For the moment these incidents may be regarded lightly but they are, nevertheless, indications of what might easily prove in the future a frightful menace to China. There seems to be no adequate way of avoiding the danger of anarchy among the students other than preventing them, or at least discouraging them, from going to Japan. With every belief in the capacity of the Japanese educationalists they are in our opinion far from being the best possible mentors for young China. That lusty infant would thrive better on a mental diet of an Occidental flavour, and would at the same time be removed from the danger zone of anarchy into which it is now straying. Sufficient harm has already been done in China by the flood of anarchist literature from the printing presses in Japan without the propaganda being continued by word of mouth. Students in all times and all countries have had to be protected from themselves and we sincerely trust that the students of China, who are her hope, will be saved from the pernicious influences which are at work almost at their doors. The lesson of India is one that should be studied by China. The position in the two countries is more analogous than would appear at first sight. In both, education is a tender plant of not many years' growth; in both, the desire to learn is intense, and in both the reigning power is vested in a people of a different race to the great majority of the population. The Chinese for the most part are too sensible a people to allow the hare-brained vapourings of either violent socialism or anarchy to throw them out of their stride, but nevertheless a very large body of opinion might be formed from such teachings and have a very serious handicapping effect upon the progress of the nation.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The Korean brought 6,000 tons of cargo for Manila merchants. There were 21 deaths in Manila during the week ending February 19th. The number of farmers in Japan has increased by about 100,000 during the past year. The British cruiser Kent arrived at Yokohama on the 11th inst. The cruiser, sister-ship of the ill-fated Bedford, is expected to stay at Yokohama three days, and then return south, possibly calling at Kobe.

Mr. A. S. Bell is leaving by the Prinz Sigismund for Manila to take part in the walking competition at the Manila Carnival.

Mr. Martin Egan, managing director of the Manila Times, will sail from San Francisco February 28, on the steamship Manchuria.

Captain Jackson of the H.M.S. Tamar reports to the Police that he lost a gold platinum chain, a gold pencil case and a knife on Murray Pier.

H.M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1909.

An association football match was to be played on the 18th between the Hankow men and a team from H.M.S. Thistle and H.M.S. Britomart.

The death took place on the 11th instant at the Yokohama United Club, after an illness of several days, of Mr. Thos. A. Keen, a resident of Seoul.

Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, until noon of Saturday, 4th March next, for repairs to the Government steam launch Sybil. Specifications can be obtained at the Government Marine Surveyor's office.

Gun practice will be carried out on Tuesday, 28th February, and Thursday, 2nd March, from the east of Hongkong, in a northerly to north-easterly direction, commencing at 7 p.m. All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

Among the passengers booked to sail by the Prinz Sigismund on Sunday next for Manila are Messrs. A. K. and Mrs. Sprungli, Messrs. J. Liczowski, W. Adams Oram, H. Haub, H. R. Lazurizaga, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bridon and Major E. G. Shields.

Rev. F. T. Johnson, chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, invites contributions in aid of the Diocesan Girls' School and Orphanage, of which institution he is hon. secretary. The state of the funds at the present time renders necessary this appeal to public sympathy.

Prof. Robertson gave a lecture on the gyroscope at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, last night. Mr. Finlay Miller presiding. There was a large attendance and the lecture was highly appreciated by those present. A vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Robertson on the motion of Mr. Hadley Richardson.

It has been decided to hold a "Ladysmith" dinner at the Grand Hotel on Monday evening. Covers cost \$5 each, and residents who took part in the operations round Ladysmith are invited to take part. Messrs. N. L. Raiton, J. Jack and J. G. McEwen are conveners.

On and after 1st March the following reduced fares will be charged on Saturdays and Sundays on the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section):—Hongkong to Taupo, 1st return \$1.2nd 70 cents; Hongkong to Yowai, 1st return \$2.2nd \$1. Tickets at these rates are obtainable at the Star Ferry and include the trip across the harbour.

The manager of the Victoria Skating Rink announces a dancing and skating carnival for Tuesday next, 28th February, commencing at 9 p.m. There will be 13 dances and music will be supplied by the band of the 13th Rajputs under Bandmaster Coke. Two prizes are offered for ladies—one for the best fancy costume and one for the best skater.

The Donnelly family made their debut at the Empire Cinematograph last night, and gave an excellent performance. The two children, Tommy and Kitty, are very clever and were loudly applauded for their dancing and singing. The picture based on Zola's novel "L'Assommoir" may be a splendid piece of cinematographic work, but it is an unpleasant subject, particularly at the last, when a character dies in delirium tremens.

The fancy-dress ball at the German Club to-night promises to be on a big scale.

A dance takes place at Kowloon dock to-night.

The Tungus, which has been undergoing repairs at Cosmopolitan Dock, leaves to-day for Saigon to convey a cargo of rice to Vladivostok.

It is reported in the native press that the temperature at Canton dropped during the past week as much as ten degrees.

Orders for removal of Chinese graves in certain areas of the Ma Tau Wai and Chai Wan cemeteries appear in the "Government Gazette."

Passengers from Hongkong by the s.s. Chinkai, leaving to-night at 12 o'clock for Shanghai, include Messrs. W. F. Brewer, Mrs. Hocking, Mrs. Crangle, and Mr. H. R. Makin.

By the s.s. Changsha, which left this afternoon for Australia, there sailed Miss T. Woods, Messrs. J. Cobb, E. Gibbs and H. G. Ellis—all for Sydney; and Mr. Pepper and daughter for Melbourne.

General Count de Polacot, commanding the French troops in North China, is expected to arrive here on the s.s. Ernest Simons from Marseilles. He has been on home leave and is now returning to Tientsin to take over the command.

Mr. T. E. Griffith of Canton is a passenger by the s.s. Ernest Simons, due here on Monday from Europe.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is to be held on Tuesday, when a further letter from the Government relative to malaria at Shaukwan will be read.

Probate has been granted of the will of Lady Moix, with net personalty of over 200,000. She explains any disappointment in the legacies left to her late husband's family on the ground that they omitted to show her due respect and gratitude for previous benefactions.

Mr. Sung Tsui Lam, second interpreter at the Magistracy, will resign his post on the 1st of March, and joins Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, solicitors, as chief interpreter and translator. Mr. Sung has served eight years in the Government service and has been second interpreter for six years.

Travelling by the s.s. Prinz Sigismund to German New Guinea are, Mr. Hauptmann and Mrs. Braun, Miss Berndt, Messrs. G. Heide, Pflugbeil, A. Pleissner and A. Hartwig.

Among the passengers leaving Hongkong by the Kitano Maru for London on Wednesday next are Dr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. A. MacKenzie and Miss Helen MacKenzie, Mrs. C. I. Lafrentz and Miss Laidler.

Corabined leave, on private affairs, has been granted to Col. H. D. McIntyre, 8th Rajputs. Leave on private affairs has been granted to Lieut. Ian Benton, R.G.A. (with permission to travel in U.S.A.).

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Camilleri having been appointed Commandant, 13th Rajputs, from 13th November, 1910, Major F. C. Samborne-Palmer, Double Company Commander, is appointed officiating Second in Command in addition to his other duties, pending arrival of Major G. Watling, Second in Command.

At the Bijou Scenic Theatre to-night Miss Yvonne makes her debut. She comes with a good reputation from Australia. Miss Vera Ferrace will also appear, and new pictures will be shown.

The death occurred at the International Hospital, Kobe, of Mr. Hilaria Antonio Xavier, after a very short illness. For several years past he had been a member of the shipping staff of Messrs. Duffell & Co., and his work brought him in contact with many shipping people at that port, both on shore and afloat, by whom he was much liked.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The ninety-first ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at noon to-day at the City Hall. Mr. G. Balloch (chairman) presided and there were also present Mr. Robert Shawan (vice-chairman), Messrs. F. H. Armstrong, A. Forbes, G. Erieland, Hon. H. K. Kowick, Messrs. C. R. Louzmann, F. Lieb, W. Logan, G. H. Medhurst, and H. A. Siehs (directors), Mr. N. J. Stabb (general manager), Messrs. R. H. Hind, R. C. Edwards, H. C. Jones, W. H. Potts, F. Maitland, W. C. D. Turner, F. H. Thomas, W. Adams Oram, W. Dunbar, Chan Kai Ming, Ho Kom Tong, Hon. Mr. E. Osborn, Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. A. Finlay Smith, J. W. C. Bonnar, Chan Fong, Yuen Hin Pong, J. Barton, C. S. Gubbay, F. A. Gomes, Wong Leung Hui, H. Humphreys, H. W. Looker, C. Penherton, E. Kadoorie, E. D. Haskell, Dr. J. H. Sanders, Messrs. T. Pearce, Chan Doobhoy, D. H. Silas, J. M. E. Machado, Ho Tung, Lo Cheong Shin, H. L. Denys, sen., Sir H. N. Mody, Sir Paul Chater, J. W. Taylor, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, E. J. Grist, H. M. H. Nomazee, W. H. Purcell, C. D. Wilkinson, A. V. Apear, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Dr. F. O. Stedman, Messrs. A. E. Griffin, A. Bryer, Murray Stewart, A. H. Ough and A. Rodger.

The Chief Manager having read the notice calling the meeting, The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Your directors are confident that the report and statement of accounts for the half year ending 31st December last now submitted to you will be favourably received. We are fortunately again in a position to recommend a distribution of profits similar to that made at this time last year, viz., a dividend of 12 per share, a bonus of 5s. per share, and \$2-12-6 to be added to the silver reserve fund. We carry forward \$2,039,151.91, about the same amount as brought into the accounts from the previous half-year.

You will notice from the report that our holdings of £1,200,000 Consols in the sterling reserve fund investment have been written down from 80 to 70, thus reducing the value at which they stand in our books by £12,000. To effect this and at the same time keep the fund at its full value of £1,500,000 it was necessary to purchase further securities and a portion of the half year's profits was utilised for this purpose. We invested in £15,000 3 per cent. Exchequer bonds, due in 1912, bought at about par; the difference of £3,000 being used as further margin in the book value of our "other sterling securities" which you will see from the statement of accounts; now amount to £340,000 written down to £287,400. All these investments show a fair margin on current prices—prices which, I think, may be looked upon as at a low level for the gilt-edged stocks in which the sterling reserve is invested. The figures in the balance sheet compared with those of a year ago do not exhibit changes so marked as to make it necessary for me to take you through them, but if an inference may be drawn, they point to idle balances having found more profitable employment in the ordinary channels of trade.

Results such as have been placed before you for some time past are proof of the capable way in which your interests are looked after, and your directors felt that in again voting the staff a 10 per cent. bonus on their salaries they would only be anticipating your wishes. I am sure that our action has your approval. (Applause.)

A year ago my predecessor in the chair expressed a favourable opinion on the prospects of trade which I am glad to say has to a large extent been realised. The improvement in the Home trade has been general. British exports and imports show a marked advance on those of the previous year, an advance which appears to be due not only to a higher level of prices but also to an actual increase in the volume of transactions. Credit throughout the year has been excellent and business sound. The delay in passing the Budget and the unusual issue of Treasury bills, amounting at one time to the un-

precedented total of £41,000,000 necessitated by the delay in the collection of taxes, produced less disturbance in the London market than might have been expected. The supply of money has been ample, and the home trade has been carried on untrammelled by any excessive fluctuations in either the Bank or the market rates of discount. Although I have not actual figures to refer to, I think an improvement in trade has been general throughout all Western countries.

Turning towards the East we find that in India the prosperity during the financial year now drawing to a close promises to equal, if not even to surpass, that of the previous one, which ended with a surplus of exports over imports of sum £47,000,000. The double advantage of bountiful harvests and high prices for her principal export commodities which the country has received places her in a position to be a good buyer in the markets of the world. The Indian tea trade appears to be in a more flourishing condition than for many years past, but I regret to say that the mill industries in Bombay and Calcutta have not participated in the general prosperity. I hope we may soon hear of a recovery in that important direction. The circulation of gold in the country is undoubtedly increasing, but it is difficult to say at present whether this is due to the two prosperous years just experienced or to a tendency on the part of the natives to acquire gold, instead of silver, as formerly. This is a matter which has a considerable bearing on the future of silver. In face of the unexpected action of the Indian Government in increasing the import duty on silver by about 11 per cent early in the year, and the disturbing effect on the ordinary trade demand of a prolonged and extensive operation for a rise engineered in India, the price of silver has not shown such great fluctuations as might have been expected. Taking the whole year the quotations have certainly been variable, ranging from 233-10 to 241-4 per oz. standard, but for six months of that time the price was maintained between 24 and 25 pence. As regards the production of silver the existing sources give no definite indication of change one way or another, with the exception of the cobalt mines of Canada, which are expected to produce some three or four millions ounces in excess of their last year's output.

In the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States mining, agriculture and trade generally continue to show satisfactory progress. There is a considerable increase in the export figures, mainly due to the larger export of rubber and the enhanced price of tin. Tin continues to hold first place in the staple products of the Malay States but it has a growing rival in rubber which may some day challenge it for the premier position in trade figures.

From the great rice producing countries, Burma, Siam and Ceylon-China, last year's exports were all up to the average, and the native cultivator must have done well. Crop prospects for the current season are reported to be favourable, with the exception, perhaps, of those of Siam, where the yield is estimated to show a falling off; but results are so dependant on climatic conditions which may vary from day to day, in places where official figures are not supplied, forecasts for rice harvests should not be taken too seriously.

In the Philippines the feeling is gaining ground that the long period of depression is passing and that a steady improvement in trade may now be looked for. The low price of hemp and sugar is no doubt affecting the purchasing power of the natives, but, as some set off against, better prices have been obtained for copra and the export of this product is steadily increasing.

Advices from Japan lead us to believe that expansion in the internal trade of that country may reasonably be expected. Export figures for the past year were the highest on record while import figures also showed a considerable increase in comparison with those of the previous year. Owing to the failure of the rice crop in some districts, caused by the heavy floods of last summer, large imports of rice have been contracted for, but full crops of other kinds have been harvested. Throughout the year the silk

market was active and, though producers had to accept rather lower prices, the number of bales of raw silk exported during 1910 was by far the highest on record. Money still remains cheap in Japan, commercial discounts ruling as low as 4 per cent, p.a. during the greater part of the year. In May last the Associated Banks, in London (of which this Bank is one) successfully floated a 4 per cent. Japanese conversion loan for £11,000,000 and they have recently issued a further loan at 4-12 per cent. for £6,000,000 for the South Manchurian Railway Co., guaranteed by the Imperial Japanese Government, which loan also met with success.

So far as Hongkong and South China are concerned the slow but gradual improvement in trade was maintained and the Chinese New Year settlement passed off quietly both here and in Shanghai. Prospects for the present year look promising and I am glad to say that there is a better feeling in the shipping world, though at the moment the plague in the North casts an element of uncertainty over the immediate future. We all sympathise with China in this trouble that has come upon her in the North and which is causing not only serious loss in revenue and trade but also in the lives of her people. Energetic measures are being taken to stamp out the disease and advices indicate that its spread is being arrested. Let us hope that with the advent of warmer weather the scourge may disappear and conditions in Manchuria assume a normal state.

In August last I referred to the crisis in the native money market in Shanghai and the consequent restriction of facilities by the native banks. I am glad to be able to tell you that trade conditions at that port now show some improvement, although native dealers still experience difficulty in financing purchases. Crops however have been good all round, so we may expect to see easier conditions ruling in the near future. The heavy stocks of piece goods which, for so long, burdened the markets in Shanghai and in the North, have been moved off; figures are greatly reduced, some of the principal lines to a point lower than has been seen for the last 8 years. Orders, tempered to some extent by the high level of manufacturers' prices, are going forward, and I think we have good reason for anticipating a much healthier trade than we have seen for a long time. This improved state of affairs has, to a certain extent, been lost sight of by the public at large, as it was overshadowed by the financial crisis which followed the collapse of the rubber boom in the Shanghai market. This crisis undoubtedly retarded the general recovery which was beginning to take place, but by the prompt and broad-minded manner in which the situation was dealt with, its effects were fortunately minimised and trade was enabled to be carried on comparatively unhampered.

In the course of his remarks to you at this time last year, your Chairman referred to the state of railway development in China, to its important bearing upon the material progress of the country of those economic interests which so closely affect this Bank, and to the present tendency of foreign Governments and foreign financiers to lay aside their political rivalries and the selfish doctrine of spheres of influence for the more enlightened policy which aims at friendly combination in the pursuit of interests which are common to all.

A review of the past year suggests nothing which calls for a modification of those views; indeed they have received striking confirmation in the recent accession of a powerful American financial group to the international combination, in which British, French and German interests have for some time past worked harmoniously together. The aims of this combination, which are to assist China in her material development and economic reform along sound financial lines, free from political or territorial designs of any sort, receive added strength and support from the known views of the American Government; and we may feel sure that the Chinese Government will presently realise that the solution of the difficult financial problems by which it is now confronted can best be secured by co-operation with those aims.

[Continued on Page 5.]

go through the books to tell you.

These shares that you bought for Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Murphine on April 7—where did you get them from?—It would take me a week to work it out.

I want you to bring me at the next sitting, if you can, all the contracts that you have?—What is left.

Have you not all your contracts?

No.

What have you done with them?

While I was in Japan my house was removed from Szachuen Road to French Town, and my office was also moved from the bank.

Did you lose any contracts?—I have lost lots of them. I will give you what I have here.

About this No. 2 book, which did you become aware that you had lost it?—A few days after I had taken it to Mr. McKean. It was produced to Mr. Jones, and was in Court. I do not remember Mr. McKean giving it back to me.

Mr. Douglas said that Mr. McKean was now in Court, and he suggested that it would expedite matters to introduce his evidence at once.

Mr. Oppé said that it would be convenient to him also if this case were adopted.

S. H. McKean, sworn, stated that he had acted as Mr. Michael's solicitor. He consulted witness in December with reference to his suspension from the Stock Exchange. Witness asked to see his books, and Mr. Michael produced a certain book, including his bank book, paying-in book, cheque book and also a continuation of his account book for the June settlement. This book was a continuation book and witness asked to see the previous book before going into the matter. Witness, as far as he could, checked the continuation book with the other books, and then handed it back to Mr. Michael. He asked the latter for his previous book, and subsequently it was obtained from Mr. Jones. Witness believed he had handed the continuation book back to Mr. Michael; he could not find it in his office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Oppé—Mr. Michael handed witness a copy of his settlement account for June, as handed to the Stock Exchange. Witness handed this copy over to Mr. Douglas. Witness's interview with accused took place between the end of November and December 22. Accused's books were then left over to Messrs. Low, Y. Nigham and Matthews on or about December 28.

By his Worship—The continuation book was about half full. Witness tried to check whether any profit had passed to Mr. Michael on his transaction for the June settlement.

Mr. Oppé asked Mr. Douglas to bring into Court at the next sitting all the books, documents and contract notes in his client's possession having reference to the June settlement.

Mr. Douglas said that he would bring everything he had into Court. He asked his Worship not to sit the following afternoon if it were found impossible to finish the case in the morning.

The Court then adjourned until 10 a.m. next day.

Isaac Raymond Michael again appeared in H. B. M.'s Police Court, Shanghai, on the 15th to answer the following charge:—

For that you Isaac Raymond Michael on the 4th day of October, 1910, unlawfully, falsely, knowingly, wilfully, corruptly and maliciously did commit perjury in the testimony which you gave on oath as a witness at the trial of an action entitled Yourself v. W. V. Carmichael in which it became and was a material question whether you acted as a broker or not to the following effect:—

(1) That two several parcels of 200 Ayer Tawah shares and one parcel of 200 Batu Anam shares were sold by you as a broker to W. V. Carmichael and were bought by you as a broker on the 30th March, 5th April, and 7th April respectively.

(2) That you had no transactions on your own account as principal in the shares of the companies which were the subject matter of the said action, being shares in the following rubber companies, Talang, Ayer Tawah, Batu Anam, and Anglo-Java.

Mr. H. S. Oppé prosecuted on behalf of the Committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and Mr. J. C. E. Douglas appeared for the accused.

The defendant was again under cross-examination by Mr. Oppé.

Mr. Oppé (to witness)—I am going to put a series of questions as shortly as I can to you and I want you to answer them as shortly as you can. You must remember that as you have elected to put in your defence in this court, as you were entitled to do, you are bound either to answer the questions or to say that you cannot or will not answer them.

Mr. Douglas—I do not think it comes from counsel to give the witness a lecture with the object of frightening or embarrassing him.

Mr. Oppé—There is no object of frightening him.

Mr. Douglas—I think it is quite unprecedented for counsel to lead off his cross-examination with a lecture as to what he should or should not do.

Mr. Oppé—I think what I say to the witness is correct. If you do that you need not think that I am trying to lay traps for you, and you must remember that you are on oath.

In answer to counsel witness said that the name of his book-keeper was Tinsley. He left him at the end of July and witness did not know where he was now. The clerk kept the accounts in witness's office on the bank. When witness made a contract he put it on a piece of paper and would hand this to his clerk three or four times a day. They would be entered by the clerk and the pieces of paper destroyed. They kept no daily transaction book. At the request of Mr. Oppé witness produced the settlement account which he gave to the Stock Exchange, this setting out accounts with different clients. In this account there were other names than those appearing in the two books but having nothing to do with the settlement. In this Mr. Somekh's name was in the witness handwriting and all the others were in the clerk's handwriting, except three written in pencil. These four items, including Mr. Somekh's name, were shown to the representative of the pool. He had had very little time to draw up the schedule, and when making the settlement he was afraid to do so.

Mr. Oppé—We don't want that. Witness—But you have to take it (laughter). Witness went on to explain that he had entered the four items next morning, the first in ink and the others in pencil. In the account Mr. Kadoorie had to pay witness Tls. 2500. He had to receive from him 100 (Chempedaks, 200 Ayer Tawahs, and 200 Krowoks).

Mr. Oppé asked witness to look through his contract form to see whether he had all the contracts with Mr. Kadoorie. This required several minutes, and drew from Mr. Douglas the remarks:—This is a criminal prosecution. It is not a fishing expedition.

Mr. Oppé—The results of Mr. Matthews' investigations are that during this period prior to the June settlement you jobbed to a fairly considerable extent. Do you admit that you jobbed during this period?

Witness—I had no intention to job, but circumstances made me. I have lost my head the same as any other one.

Mr. Oppé—Answer yes or no; you can explain later. The word yes or no does not cover your question. I have to give an explanation.

Mr. Oppé—I know you have a very subtle mind, but you can explain afterwards. Did you as an actual fact job for the June settlement?—I say I have lost my head like the rest. The tide carried me.

Mr. Oppé—Then you did job?

Mr. Oppé—To the Judge you made an answer that you did not do transactions on your own account?—I meant that I had no shares registered in my name, not my own property.

Mr. Oppé—Another answer you gave to the Judge was this, that you never owned any shares in any of the companies in which you had dealings with Carmichael. You said, "About Tls. 2,000,000 passed through my hands at the June settlement, but nothing for myself." Was that answer true?

—You have to accept my explanation. There is my pass book.

Mr. Oppé—When you made that answer to the Judge did you mean to say that at the close of the June settlement your account in the Bank was in just the same position as it was before?—Practically.

Mr. Oppé—That was the meaning of your answer?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—Did you mean to say that you never owned any shares in any of the companies in which you bought shares for the defendant? Did you understand the Judge to be asking you as to the state of your bank account at the close of the settlement?—I was confused in the box and I do not know what was in my mind. When he said "own" I thought he meant my own property.

Mr. Oppé—You still lose your head?—Not lose my head, but I was confused. I was very nervous, and I corrected it afterwards in a letter. I thought he would give me a chance to explain myself. I have never done anything against government or law.

Mr. Oppé—You are not confused just now?—You can go on confusing me, never mind. (Laughter.)

Mr. Oppé—Well, we will take it you are not confused. You expect me to be a lawyer like yourself to answer these questions. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Oppé—If I put this question to you, do you mean to say that you never owned any shares in any of these companies between March and June? What is your answer?—I said No, but I have corrected it.

Mr. Oppé—Your answer is that you had no shares?—Allotted to me, but my letter to Mr. Jones covers that.

Mr. Oppé—Mr. Matthews reports that you made out of jobbing transactions or stood to make on jobbing transactions about Tls. 30,000 for the June settlement. If the settlement had gone through properly you would have made about Tls. 30,000. Do you agree with that or do you deny it?—How can I agree or deny it? You can work it out yourself if you like.

Mr. Oppé—If the books show it then it is true?—One book cannot show true; he has got to go to the other one.

Mr. Oppé—I shall put the question to you differently?—Can any ordinary or extraordinary man work with one book and say I made that. I should say it is not accurate. Any accountant would say the same.

Mr. Oppé—You can put any accountancy you like into it. Did you make any profit or did you incur any loss in jobbing transactions for the June settlement?—I did not put the profit and loss down, I put it all in a lump sum.

Mr. Oppé—Did you ever make any transactions which would have shown a profit?—I dare say there must be some profit and some loss.

Mr. Oppé at this stage drew the attention of witness to the "Statement of Jobbing Transactions" compiled by Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Oppé—That statement shows that on the 11th of March you bought 2000 Anglo-Javas at Tls. 15 from the firm of Wattie and Co. When you bought these 2000 Anglo-Javas had you an order to buy them at that price?—I am not in a position now to answer that question. If you had asked me next day I could have told you. Neither could I answer any of these questions. It is like a drunken man asked when he is sober to repeat what he said yesterday.

Mr. Oppé—On the next day you bought 1000 Anglo-Javas at Tls. 21. Can you remember?—Tosave the court's time and your's, I say now that I cannot remember.

Mr. Oppé—The final question was this, "Have you been interested otherwise than as a broker on behalf of your clients in the rise or fall of rubber shares?" Your answer was, "No."

Mr. Douglas—That is not the subject of a charge.

Mr. Oppé—I can ask questions upon it.

His Worship—I have not framed a charge on that.

Mr. Oppé—The point is that Mr. Michael says he did not understand what the Judge meant in the last question. The Judge puts it in another form and he answered no. Was that answer true?

Witness—I have corrected it through Mr. Jones.

Mr. Oppé—Then that answer was not true?—Well, I corrected it afterwards.

Mr. Oppé—On 5th of April you bought 400 Anglo-Javas from Ivy at Tls. 34 and you sold 200 to Vaughan and 200 to Mungall at Tls. 37. Can you say whether the shares sold to Vaughan and Mungall were the same shares as you bought from Ivy?—I say that neither myself nor the brokers can tell.

Mr. Oppé—Can you say that these shares sold to Vaughan and Mungall at Tls. 37 were not those bought at Tls. 34 from Ivy?—I am not able to answer these questions. You might as well show me a chart of the world and say where is Bagdad and where is Timbuctoo. The public and

myself lost their heads.

Mr. Oppé—You see now the value of keeping books?—No, not up to the present moment. (Laughter.)

His Worship—Rather losing a book. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Oppé—On April 7th White sold 400 Batu Anams at Tls. 21, and on the 7th of April if you look at Murphine's account you will find you sold him 100 at Tls. 22.

On the same day you sold 200 Batu Anams to Carmichael at Tls. 22. You say that Carmichael's shares were bought from Somekh. What did you do with the shares you bought from White?—He bought them back.

Mr. Oppé—Then where did the shares you sold to Murphine come from?—I don't know where they are. They may be in the next book. They must be somewhere.

Mr. Oppé—At what did you sell these shares back to White?—I sold them back on the 12th and 13th April, so he made Tls. 3 profit.

Mr. Douglas—He has got the witness's account that circumstances had forced him to do jobbing transactions. It is there.

Mr. Oppé—Very well, I do not need to go into the matter.

Mr. Oppé—On some of these transactions you made a profit?—If you had asked me two or three days after the settlement I should have been able to answer questions of this sort. It all looks to me as a dream.

Mr. Oppé—Do you deny you made a profit?—I do not deny it or the other way about.

Mr. Oppé—On the 11th March you purchased 2,000 Anglo-Javas at 15 and sold them in different lots at prices ranging from 15 to 21. If you did that you made a profit?—It is a profit according to the paper, but not in fact. The market was going up and what am I to do? Give the shares back to Wattie? This sort of thing happens only once in a century.

Mr. Oppé—If that was so your answer to the Judge that two million taels passed through your hands in the settlement but none for yourself, is untrue?—The balance in my pass book was not increased.

Mr. Oppé—It put money into your pocket in one form or another?—I cannot see that.

Mr. Oppé—You admit selling short in Langkats and Sumatras for the March settlement, and were caught?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—And you lost more than Tls. 100,000? Where did you expect the Tls. 100,000 to come from in connection with the Sonawangs which you had to deliver?—Nobody. If there was no settlement I should not have to deliver them.

Mr. Oppé—How did you expect to be able to pay Tls. 100,000 at the end of the June settlement?

Mr. Douglas—How do you expect the brokers to pay a million and a half?

Witness—If there was no settlement I need not pay Tls. 100,000.

Mr. Oppé—Were you gambling on that when you bought these shares that you would not have to pay for them?—No.

Mr. Oppé—When you bought the shares from Nielsen did you expect you would have to pay for them?—I sold them to Nielsen and bought them back from him.

I told Nielsen in June that I would not be able to take them up.

Mr. Oppé—When you bought the shares in March where did you expect to make the money to pay for them?—My credit was as good as gold.

Mr. Oppé—Do you dare to suggest that at the end of the March settlement your credit was as good as gold?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—Could you get any broker to come in and confirm that?—Certainly. I don't owe ten cents to anyone in Shanghai.

Mr. Oppé—Be very careful please. I don't owe any money except for last month's stores, household expenses.

Mr. Oppé—Did you expect to make sufficient commissions during June to pay off that debt, that forward liability of Tls. 100,000?—Even if I could make one portion of it, that is quite enough.

My credit is good. I have not done anyone any wrong.

Mr. Oppé—Was not it necessary for you to make, during the June settlement, money to pay Nielsen for these shares?—Not necessarily.

Mr. Oppé—Where was this money to come from with which you were to pay for these shares in June?—To come from what I had got to pay back, and

the rest would be postponed.

Mr. Oppé—You thought you would carry on?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—But you wanted to make sufficient money to pay for these shares for the June settlement?—I told you my credit was good for Tls. 100,000.

Mr. Oppé—You wanted to make a fairly big sum during the June settlement?—No, I have not got any such ambition.

Mr. Oppé—You did make a fairly big sum if the June settlement had gone through?—I was not either promoter or director. (Laughter.)

His Worship—A very sensible answer, Mr. Michael.

Mr. Oppé—I don't follow it, your Worship.

His Worship—It is quite a good answer to your question.

Mr. Oppé—As a matter of fact the money you received from the Stock Exchange pool went to pay for these Sonawangs shares?—Yes, if they didn't receive it they would not have paid me Tls. 234,000.

Mr. Oppé—And the money you received from the Stock Exchange or the Cathay Trust included the profits you had made by brokerage?—At first I was not willing to receive it. It was forced on me.

Mr. Oppé—Well, the money that was forced on you covered the price of the shares you had taken up and your jobbing profits?—Yes, the money that was forced on me against my wish to accept it, this stone mill on my neck and other things, add all my profit and commissions.

Witness was unable to produce one contract with Somekh and one with Kadoorie.

Mr. Oppé—You have made a complaint that the Stock Exchange asked you to sign a bankruptcy notice against Carmichael?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—Now were not you asked by the Cathay Trust to sign that notice?—The Exchange and the Cathay Trust.

Mr. Oppé—When you were asked first by the Cathay Trust, didn't you say that if the Stock Exchange asked you you would reply?—I said I was an agent for the committee.

Mr. Oppé—The committee asked you and you said that if they would withdraw your suspension you would consider the matter?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—And that is how the Stock Exchange came into the matter?—No, I wanted to know about my suspension.

Mr. Oppé—You wanted to make a bargain?—Bargain, no. They suspended me without any reason. The committee without consulting the members, went into the room and in less than half hour handed me my suspension.

Mr. Oppé—Don't you know you were asked to produce your books to the committee and you refused to do so?—Seven of us refused. One party—I don't want to mention his name, he is in the employ of the Committee—gave up his books but six refused to hand over their books.

Mr. Douglas (in re-examination)—Did other members of the Exchange make losses in March?—Yes, heavy losses.

Mr. Douglas—As heavy as yours?—That I cannot tell, but they were losses.

Mr. Douglas—They are still in the Exchange, are they not?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—And some people made heavy losses for June?—Yes, very heavy too.

Mr. Douglas—And they are still in the Exchange?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—And made losses in September too?—Yes, they are all insolvent, the Exchange is insolvent. By my action they were afraid I would report them to Hongkong under the Hongkong Ordinance for the way they had deceived the Government.

They only had power to borrow a few hundred or thousand taels for the building, and they immediately became bankrupt by borrowing a million and a half and saddled seven of us with this mill-stone around our necks.

Mr. Douglas—Do I understand from your evidence that you feel that in being saddled with this debt it was not what you intended and not what you meant?—No, I didn't mean it.

Mr. Douglas—It was not your intention to be saddled with your legal debts to the extent of four lakhs?—No, it is slavery.

Mr. Douglas—You were cross-examined as to your ability to remember whether you received orders to buy before you bought 1000 Anglo-Javas. Is it possible to remember which order you

received first, the buying or the selling order?—I cannot really tell you.

His Worship—Can you explain how Mr. Somekh's name was left out of the settlement schedule?—It was on the 28th June, in the evening. There was a rush. They gave us half an hour to bring our schedule to arrive at the deficiency in order to meet the settlement and we were rushed very quickly. Everyone of us went to his office to bring the schedule. My clerk as I say was now to the business—I had employed him only three months; he was working at it and I hustled him. Someone telephoned to ask me about the settlement, why it was postponed. We hustled and gave them the schedule and they arrived at the deficiency. The next morning it came to my mind that I had not put in four names. The first was Mr. Somekh's and I wrote his name in ink and the others in pencil. I had to give Mr. Tabbar Tls. 556. The other two, whose names I need not mention, owed me money from December 1909. I financed them and they gave me a promissory note for March. In March they could not pay and I renewed their promissory note till June, so in duty bound I said "what I have got, let them have it all."

His Worship—Your clerk made up that account on the 28th. Did you check it the next morning right through with your books?—No, my clerk was not there. I had to rush to the Exchange to do the settlement on the 29th.

His Worship—What called your attention to Somekh's account?—Because I didn't want to forget it.

Mr. Oppé—You have made a complaint that the Stock Exchange asked you to sign a bankruptcy notice against Carmichael?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—Now were not you asked by the Cathay Trust to sign that notice?—The Exchange and the Cathay Trust.

Mr. Oppé—When you were asked first by the Cathay Trust, didn't you say that if the Stock Exchange asked you you would reply?—I said I was an agent for the committee.

Mr. Oppé—The committee asked you and you said that if they would withdraw your suspension you would consider the matter?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—And that is how the Stock Exchange came into the matter?—No, I wanted to know about my suspension.

Mr. Oppé—You wanted to make a bargain?—Bargain, no. They suspended me without any reason. The committee without consulting the members, went into the room and in less than half hour handed me my suspension.

Mr. Oppé—Don't you know you were asked to produce your books to the committee and you refused to do so?—Seven of us refused. One party—I don't want to mention his name, he is in the employ of the Committee—gave up his books but six refused to hand over their books.

Mr. Douglas (in re-examination)—Did other members of the Exchange make losses in March?—Yes, heavy losses.

Mr. Douglas—As heavy as yours?—That I cannot tell, but they were losses.

Mr. Douglas—They are still in the Exchange, are they not?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—And some people made heavy losses for June?—Yes, very heavy too.

Mr. Douglas—And they are still in the Exchange?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—And made losses in September too?—Yes, they are all insolvent, the Exchange is insolvent. By my action they were afraid I would report them to Hongkong under the Hongkong Ordinance for the way they had deceived the Government.

They only had power to borrow a few hundred or thousand taels for the building, and they immediately became bankrupt by borrowing a million and a half and saddled seven of us with this mill-stone around our necks.

Mr. Douglas—Do I understand from your evidence that you feel that in being saddled with this debt it was not what you intended and not what you meant?—No, I didn't mean it.

Mr. Douglas—It was not your intention to be saddled with your legal debts to the extent of four lakhs?—No, it is slavery.

Mr. Douglas—You were cross-examined as to your ability to remember whether you received orders to buy before you bought 1000 Anglo-Javas. Is it possible to remember which order you

received first, the buying or the selling order?—I cannot really tell you.

His Worship—Can you explain how Mr. Somekh's name was left out of the settlement schedule?—It was on the 28th June, in the evening. There was a rush. They gave us half an hour to bring our schedule to arrive at the deficiency in order to meet the settlement and we were rushed very quickly. Everyone of us went to his office to bring the schedule. My clerk as I say was now to the business—I had employed him only three months; he was working at it and I hustled him. Someone telephoned to ask me about the settlement, why it was postponed. We hustled and gave them the schedule and they arrived at the deficiency. The next morning it came to my mind that I had not put in four names. The first was Mr. Somekh's and I wrote his name in ink and the others in pencil. I had to give Mr. Tabbar Tls. 556. The other two, whose names I need not mention, owed me money from December 1909. I financed them and they gave me a promissory note for March. In March they could not pay and I renewed their promissory note till June, so in duty bound I said "what I have got, let them have it all."

His Worship—Your clerk made up that account on the 28th. Did you check it the next morning right through with your books?—No, my clerk was not there. I had to rush to the Exchange to do the settlement on the 29th.

His Worship—What called your attention to Somekh's account?—Because I didn't want to forget it.

Mr. Oppé—You have made a complaint that the Stock Exchange asked you to sign a bankruptcy notice against Carmichael?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—Now were not you asked by the Cathay Trust to sign that notice?—The Exchange and the Cathay Trust.

Mr. Oppé—When you were asked first by the Cathay Trust, didn't you say that if the Stock Exchange asked you you would reply?—I said I was an agent for the committee.

Mr. Oppé—The committee asked you and you said that if they would withdraw your suspension you would consider the matter?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—And that is how the Stock Exchange came into the matter?—No, I wanted to know about my suspension.

Mr. Oppé—You wanted to make a bargain?—Bargain, no. They suspended me without any reason. The committee without consulting the members, went into the room and in less than half hour handed me my suspension.

Mr. Oppé—Don't you know you were asked to produce your books to the committee and you refused to do so?—Seven of us refused. One party—I don't want to mention his name, he is in the employ of the Committee—gave up his books but six refused to hand over their books.

brokers who were members of the Exchange and also with principals. Witness did business for the June settlement with the following members of the Exchange:—Barr, Marshall, Bennett, Anton, Ollenderson, Michael and Skelary. With Michael he did the following business:—he had to deliver to Michael 200 Ayer Tawahs, 200 Batu Anams, 300 Sinks, and receive from him 500 Anglo Javahs. Witness produced his settlement book, a duplicate book, and the contract notes with Mr. Michael for June. Witness was not an inside broker. Inside brokers dealt with outside brokers and treated them as principals, charging them brokerage. Witness never made contracts for brokers; as a rule they made out the contracts. On rare occasions they asked witness to do it for them. Witness produced the counterfoils of his contract notes.

Cross-examined—Witness was not sure that he sent Mr. Michael a copy of the contract for the 200 Sinks. He took these copies out himself. The contracts witness had handed in that morning were his own contracts; there was no counterfoil entry for these, but it was noted at

ness had not paid Mr. Michael the amount he owed him because some of his clients went back on their contracts at the settlement and witness asked some of the brokers to let it stand over. He owed other brokers money. Witness had not given Michael an acknowledgment of the debt—it was too small. If Mr. Michael asked for an acknowledgment he would give it. Witness could not say whether he could find the cheque for the Babi-Amian shares.

Mr. Douglas said that Mr. Oppo had made a point in his cross-examination that these contracts, or one of them, were in Mr. Michael's handwriting. Counsel produced forty-two other contracts in Mr. Michael's handwriting. Counsel now wished to ask Mr. Read a few questions. Mr. Read had not been called by Mr. Oppo.

Mr. Oppo said that Mr. Read was perfectly willing to give evidence, but he could only give evidence on matters that were irrelevant.

H. H. Read was then sworn.

Mr. Douglas—You are the prosecutor in this case?

Witness—Yes, on behalf of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Oppo has just suggested that you have evidence to give. Do you know anything about this case at all?—I know what was in the report that we received from Mr. Matthews.

Is it on that information that you have laid the information that you have laid to charge Mr. Michael with perjury?—That and that only.

The second charge with which Mr. Michael is charged is that he made certain misstatements to the Judge as to whether certain shares which were the subject of the suit were his own or not?—I know that.

Do you do transactions on your own account in shares?—Certainly.

And you have owned shares in the Companies with which you do transactions as broker?—Yes.

Therefore you did do jobbing transactions?—Certainly I have.

What is the form of your contract note?—Is it the one in general use?—Yes, the one in general use.

For the concerned and signed as broker?—Not always.

You did do transactions with Mr. Michael, I believe?—Yes.

Is that the usual form? (Shows contract note).—Yes.

And you always sign it like that?—Almost always, yes.

Do you alter the note?—Sometimes we make notes on it.

When?—When we are jobbers.

Whenever you are selling your own shares you make a note on the contract?—Not to the broker.

Amongst other shares you have shares pledged with the Stock Exchange in connection with the June settlement?

Mr. Oppo—I object to that question. You can call every broker here and ask questions which are not relevant.

Mr. Douglas replied that a good deal of irrelevant matter had been introduced by the other side. He wanted to ask if it was the case that the form of the contract was altered when the party who was selling the shares had any interest in them.

Mr. Oppo—I object, it is irrelevant.

His Worship—It is not relevant.

Mr. Douglas wished to put other questions, but his Worship said that they were not relevant to the charge of perjury against Mr. Michael. How could what Mr. Read did be relevant?

Mr. Douglas—I have to show your Worship what is done in this settlement and on that found an argument which I shall ask your Worship to hear later on.

His Worship—You have got it from Mr. Michael himself that he was carried away by the tide.

Mr. Douglas to witness—You see this document. You were a party to it? Witness—Yes.

Mr. Oppo—I object to this question and these things being read in Court. Do not read it, Mr. Read.

Mr. Douglas—Are you interested in any of those securities?

Witness—Not one cent.

His Worship—What is this document? I cannot take a note of it, Mr. Douglas. What is the exhibit?

Mr. Douglas—It is in. It was put in by Mr. Michael. That is all I want.

Mr. Read—That I understood to mean that I was interested personally in these shares.

Mr. Douglas—We have it given in evidence by Mr. Michael that there was a loan contract for the June settlement of one and a half millions?

Witness—There or thereabouts.

That was loaned out to certain members of the Exchange?—Yes.

The whole of it?—Yes.

Is it expected that those members of the Exchange will be able to pay it back on one-half per cent commission?

Mr. Oppo—I object.

His Worship—It is not relevant.

Cross-examination by Mr. Oppo.

What books is it usual for a Stock broker to keep in his office?

—First a daily transaction book in which everything goes down.

It shows the buyer and seller, the name of the stock and the price, brokerage and everything. Transactions are then posted up into the monthly settlement book, that is forward transactions. From the monthly settlement book transactions are posted to each client's account in a settlement ledger of which we keep one for each month. Besides these books the contract cost-terfoils have corresponding numbers with the contracts of which a record is kept in the daily transaction book. Beyond this a firm of repute will keep a proper cash book, a journal and a ledger. All accounts are copied in press copy books and that is about all that it is necessary for a broker to keep. He can keep share registers and so on if he chooses.

Do you put on the counterfoil of the contract the particulars of the contracts?—Yes.

In re-examination witness said that besides his firm he knew that Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., Messrs. Benjamin & Potts, Messrs. Bissey & Co. and the many brokers in the town kept books like those he had described. Messrs. Shaw, Tweed Co., Mr. Boyd and Mr. Marshall all kept books.

Mr. Douglas—Are there any others?—Mr. Anderson.

Am I not right in saying that it is the exception rather than the rule to keep those books by members of the Exchange?—No, the exception is the other way.

Mr. Read asked the Court to allow him to make a statement. He said: Certain statements have been made in this Court by Mr. Michael which in justice to my fellow members of the Stock Exchange as well as myself I cannot allow to go unchallenged, and I should feel obliged if the reporters would put down what I have to say.

Mr. Michael has volunteered to make statements to the Court and these statements I must describe as malicious and mostly untrue.

Mr. Douglas—Statements made on oath.

His Worship—Which are the statements?

Mr. Read—He said that the Stock Exchange was like a grogshop.

Mr. Douglas—No, no.

His Worship—At the time of great excitement, Mr. Read.

Mr. Read—The March settlement was a record one and previous experience told us that in order to get through the work some of us had to go without our tidings and the Committee provided tidings and this was much appreciated by everyone. As to champagne and caviar many new members are not members of the Club and when they are admitted it is the custom to put up some refreshment at noon (Laughter). This is also the case on the celebration of a birthday or on the occasion of a member's departure. During the summer time we had an ice chest there and the only drinks available were very mild and in the nature of gingerbeer and soda water and so on. As to dining—

His Worship—That came at a later time.

Mr. Read—After the June settlement, and especially after the Chinese bank failures, there was practically nothing to do in the share market and time hung very heavy on the hands of the share brokers. They did begin gambling for ten and twenty-cent pieces, but one day they began to gamble for higher stakes and the Committee peremptorily stopped it. Then he said that the brokers were afraid to meet their creditors. They were not afraid to meet their creditors, but the reverse was the case. Then he said that everyone in the Exchange was insolvent. I emphatically deny this.

Mr. Douglas—He did not say that; he said the Exchange,

Mr. Oppo—Any way it was untrue.

Mr. Read—That is all that I have to say to your Worship. I apologise for taking up your time.

Mr. Douglas—There was no intention to cast any reflection on you, Mr. Read, I am sure.

L. E. P. Jones, barrister-at-law, was then sworn. He stated that he was instructed by the Cathay Trust to bring action in Mr. Michael's name against Mr. W. V. Carmichael. Subsequent to the hearing of October 4 Mr. Michael addressed a letter to him. The letter was dated Shanghai, October 15, and it ran:—

Dear Mr. Jones,

In again reading the Judge's questions to me, I find that my answer with regard to this question as to whether I ever owned any shares in any of the companies in which I bought shares for Mr. Carmichael is not strictly correct.

As a matter of fact I at one time (in March last) was allotted 400 Anglo-Javas; but as I sold those shares at once, even before the scrip was out, I was of course in no way interested in the company at the time Mr. Carmichael bought shares through me. I also had 500 Semelings and 500 Kamunings allotted to me (some of them long before I dealt with Mr. Carmichael) and considering that the shares of these companies were not dealt in by Mr. Carmichael I cannot see that it has any bearing on the matter. Of course, my reply to the Judge should have been that I had owned shares in the Anglo-Java Co., but that I did not own any at the time I bought shares for Mr. Carmichael.

I, R. MICHAEL.

Witness—At the next hearing I did not refer to that letter.

Mr. Douglas—Why did you not?—I did not think it necessary at the time.

Cross-examination by Mr. Oppo.

Mr. Michael did not tell you, did he, at any time, that he stood to make a very large jobbing profit on the settlement?—No, he did not.

Did he tell you that he stood to make on the settlement about Tls. 30,000 on jobbing and if he had would you have considered that a relevant matter to bring before the attention of the Court?—I should probably have thought so.

Did you understand from Mr. Michael's answers to the Judge that he had not what is generally called jobbed shares himself?—I cannot say distinctly now what my impressions were at the time. I took the Judge's questions to be directed to show that Mr. Michael had some interest which would make it rather difficult to carry out his duties as broker.

His Worship—Do you want that answer to go down?

Mr. Oppo—Yes, I think that answer puts it very neatly.

His Worship—You ask Mr. Jones as an expert?

Mr. Oppo—He was in Court. (To witness). Did you think the facts stated in that letter would have in any way altered the impression the Judge had received from Mr. Michael's answer?—The statement contained in that letter did not seem to affect substantially the question.

Have you any other letters of Mr. Michael on this point?—Nothing whatever.

Re-examination.

Mr. Douglas—It is clear from the letter that Mr. Michael did not understand the relevancy of the Judge's questions and his answers in the same way as you did?—The letter speaks for itself.

When you say that you took the Judge's questions to be directed to show whether Mr. Michael had some interest which would make it difficult for him to carry out his duties you were referring to his duties to Mr. Carmichael, were you not?—Yes. I mean to say that my understanding in the matter was only so far as Mr. Carmichael was concerned.

By His Worship:

Did you speak to Mr. Michael at all with reference to that letter?—I am not quite certain about that. I did not see very much of Mr. Michael.

You did not ask him any questions about it?—I did not go into any discussion about it after the receipt of that letter.

Mr. Jones, if you had done, don't you think that you would have found out something more?—In what sense does your Worship mean?

We know from Mr. Michael's evidence now that he did job. Don't you think if you had asked him when he confessed that he

had made a mistake and you had put Mr. Michael back into the box, the Judge would have asked further questions?—Yes, it is possible. I don't know what action I should have taken.

It was rather important was it not? The man made the statement in the upper Court. Yes, he says there that he has been allotted 400 Anglo-Javas, which were allotted immediately.

But in answer to the Judge he said that he never owned shares?—Yes.

So that he has confessed that he did own shares?—Yes.

Mr. Somekh went into the box and said that he had looked in his safe and could not there find the book Mr. Oppo had asked for. He thought that it might be in some desk and that he could have it found by the afternoon.

The Court then adjourned.

On resuming, Mr. Oppo asked permission of his Worship to call two further witnesses to prove something in connexion with the list of defaulters in the Cathay Trust, and pointed out that their evidence would only take a few minutes.

Mr. Douglas—I shall have a good deal to say about the way in which this prosecution has been conducted on behalf of the Crown. The Crown has had every opportunity of making out their case. They have brought all the evidence forward which they thought affected the case, and the evidence that Mr. Oppo now proposes is not relevant to the case as opened by the Crown. It not only affected Carmichael, but other people as well, therefore, I formally object.

His Worship—Can you do such a thing, Mr. Oppo?

Mr. Oppo—Oh yes, it has been well established; you can always bring evidence of rebuttal. It was so in the Crippen case, where one of the grounds of appeal was that the Judge should not have permitted evidence of rebuttal to be brought. The Judges, however, dismissed the appeal. It is much fairer to the accused that the evidence should be brought out here rather than in the higher Court, because the accused will then know what it is.

His Worship—I will not allow the evidence to go in.

Mr. Oppo—Will your Worship make a note that the evidence was tendered and refused?

Mr. Douglas now asked Mr. Somekh to produce the book referred to in the morning by Mr. Oppo, and he thought the latter ought to withdraw the suggestion that the book was not in existence.

Mr. Oppo—Now that those books have been produced, and in view of what was said this morning, it would be desirable that they should go in as exhibits. With regard to withdrawing the witness said himself that he could not find the book.

Mr. Somekh having formally given evidence with regard to the books, Mr. Douglas addressed the Court.

He said that in the heat of this case they had gone a long way from what this case really was. Michael was prosecuted in the interests of justice for an alleged offence against the laws of the country. But in the manner of which it has been conducted and the circumstances concerning it, it is almost difficult to recognize it as such. The whole of the fiction of a non-existence of Mr. Somekh had emanated from the fertile brain of some one, for a reason he did not wish to say. The prosecution had been conducted with a considerable show of animus against the defendant. The defendant had given his evidence and when his witnesses had been called, the prosecution turned round entirely and made wholesale allegations of fraud of an entirely different nature.

Mr. Douglas then proceeded to criticise the first charge and he described it as a most improbable one. There was no support for it at all in evidence. This was a case of perjury, and the prosecution had to bring incontrovertible proof, not mere suspicion that the statements made by the accused were not plain fact.

Dealing with the second charge Counsel said that it was doubtful whether Michael thoroughly understood the question. The Court had to be satisfied that the statement was false to the knowledge of Michael, and the prosecution had to prove that it was spoken glibly and with the intention of perverting the course

of justice. In view of the evidence, he did not see how the prosecution could possibly suggest that. Men that were faced with business disasters, and saw ruin staring them in the face, and their existence depending upon the success of a legal action might be tempted to run the risk of such a serious thing as perjury, but in this case there was no such thing for the accused to do anything of the sort. Michael protested against being saddled with the debt in the manner it was proposed to put it through for the June Settlement.

In concluding his address, Mr. Douglas pleaded that the prosecution had failed to make out a prima facie case.

His Worship—I have received a letter from Mr. T. C. White in which he states that after he left the Court Michael stated that he (Mr. White) was indebted to him to the extent of Tls. 61,000. The statement had been given publicly in all the papers in Shanghai, and he stated that he writes to me to give an unqualified denial that he owes the accused anything. I think it is only fair for me to mention it.

In replying on behalf of the Crown, Mr. Oppo said that one peculiarity about the defence was the number of documents that had been lost or mislaid. He had not had a full opportunity of going through Somekh's books, but there was this peculiarity. The latter said that he dealt with brokers, but did not send out to them contract notes. In Michael's case, however, he made an exception. Again, when he sent out contract notes he entered particulars on the counterfoil. His record with Michael, and other brokers, he kept by making a note on the counterfoil, but he did not fill in the counterfoil. Such an explanation, proceeded Mr. Oppo, seemed defective. The sort of note on the counterfoil was not the sort that any person doing business, could possibly make for the purpose of keeping a record. In one instance he had made one two days after the contract had been put through, but in answer to a question he said that he made these notes on the day that the contract went through.

Proceeding to deal with the defence, Mr. Oppo said that various defences had been put forward on behalf of the accused. He, however, had discharged the onus upon him and he thought he had clearly established a prima facie case. A jury could be asked if they believed Michael's books or his explanation.

His Worship—I do not think it necessary or proper for me to pass any opinion upon the evidence, seeing that I do not consider the defence has upset the prima facie case on which I framed the charge. In the circumstances, Michael, you must take your trial at the Supreme Court on a day that will be intimated to you; you will, however, be admitted to bail.

Referring to the letter to Mr. Loftus Jones, which had been put in, in evidence, his Worship said that he thought it was peculiarly unfortunate that it was not brought to the notice of the Judge in the upper Court. If it had been he was convinced that the Judge would have had a good deal of the evidence before him that they had heard during this trial.

WISDOM WHILE YOU WAIT.

Lord Derby—There is no man so sure of himself that he can afford to say he could never learn anything from his neighbours.

Dr. Wynn Westcott—A great many people would avoid danger if only they had the ability to make up their minds.

Dean of Norwich—There is a spurious patriotism springing from ignorance which has made the very word patriot to be ridiculed.

Sir W. Robertson Nicoll—We most of us have a vague idea of some character that we enact almost unconsciously.

Canon Weight—In industrial life men are working up to such a high standard that the slightest failure must spell disaster.

Miss Anna Eekstein—War as a means of promoting national interests has become an unprofitable business.

Sir Herbert Tree—No scenery can make a poor play acceptable to the public.

Mr. George Alexander—The best way to deal with a difficulty is not to run away from it.

THE APPLE IN STORY.

FABLE AND HISTORY.

The apple is mentioned in fable and history more than any other fruit. It played a part in the downfall of man, for had not Eve been tempted by Satan, who, in the guise of a serpent, offered the first woman fruit from the Tree of Knowledge, an apple tree, and had not Eve yielded, the father and mother of the world would not have been driven from the Garden of Eden, says the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer."

The Greeks knew the apple, and many of their fables are stories on the luscious fruit. According to Homer, the apple was one of the causes of the Trojan War.

Homer says that at the wedding of Pelous and Thetis, two immortals, all of the gods were invited, except Eris, or Discord. Enraged at her exclusion, the goddess threw a golden apple among the guests, with the inscription, "For the fairest."

Thereupon Juno, Venus, and Minerva each claimed the apple. The decision was left with Paris, a beautiful shepherd. Minerva promised him glory and renown in war if he would yield her the prize; Juno promised power and riches; and Venus assured him the fairest of women for a wife. Paris decided in favor of Venus.

Under the protection of the goddess, Paris was hospitably received by Menelaus, King of Sparta. Helen, the fairest of her sex, was the wife of Menelaus, but Paris, aided by Venus, persuaded her to elope with him, and carried her off to Troy. Paris was the son of Priam, King of the Trojans, and was welcomed by his father and court. The Greeks gathered an army, and in a siege that lasted for years finally succeeded in entering the city by a stratagem, and totally destroyed it. The story of the siege and of the subsequent adventures of one of the besieged are the themes of the two greatest poems of antiquity, Homer's "Iliad" and Virgil's "Aeneid."

The search for the golden apples of the Hesperides was the most difficult of all the twelve adventures of Hercules. The apples were the ones that Juno had received at her wedding from the Goddess of the Earth, and which she had entrusted to the keeping of the daughters of Hesperis. After various adventures in his search for the apples, Hercules found Atlas, a giant, who held the sky on his shoulders, and Atlas promised to get the apples if Hercules would support the sky while he was gone. Atlas secured the apples for Hercules, took up his burden reluctantly, and let Hercules return with the apples, his task completed.

Atlanta, said the Greeks, was a maiden whom the gods had warned must not marry. Terrified by the oracle, she fled the society of men, and to persistent suitors who found her, volunteered to marry the man who bested her in a foot race if he would pay with his life if he lost. Suitors ran and lost, until Hippomenes volunteered to try. Venus heard his prayer, and from her temple, in her own island of Cyprus, brought three golden apples, which she gave to the young suitor, with instructions how to use them.

For a time the two racers ran evenly. Then Atlanta forged ahead. Hippomenes threw an apple in front of her. She stooped to pick up the prize, and in stooping lost ground. She relapsed behind his efforts, and soon overtook Hippomenes. Again he threw an apple to one side, and again the girl fell behind in stooping to pick it up. Venus impelled the girl to pick up the third apple when it was thrown, and Hippomenes shot across the goal a victor.

The two lovers were so full of their own happiness that they forgot to do honour to Venus. That goddess was provoked at their ingratitude, and caused them to give offence to Cybele, who changed Hippomenes to a lion and Atlanta to a lioness, and yoked them to her chariot.

William Tell, the Swiss, was a noted crossbowman, and when Gesler, the Austrian Governor, had his hat placed on a pole in the market place and stationed a sentry to make the Swiss bow to the hat, Tell refused, and was arrested. Gesler told him he

would be freed if he would shoot an apple off the head of his only son. Tell, threatened with imprisonment if he refused to undertake the test, and urged by his son to try, shot the apple from the boy's hand.

DETECTIVES IN FICTION.

SOME EXAMPLES.

We have an abundance of detectives in latterday fiction. All of them are alike in this, that they are amateurs practising the science and art of detection for their own amusement or distraction. If one remembers aright, says a writer on the subject, there is not in the range of present day detective fiction a solitary policeman who is shown in an heroic light. There are plenty, of course, who are used as foils to show the transcendent acumen of the amateur.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is one of the greatest sinners in this respect, and upon his shoulders must be put at least some of the blame for the derision with which Scotland Yard is often regarded. The officers of the Criminal Investigation Department are invariably depicted as blundering, incompetent dolts; they always get hold of the wrong end of the stick, and only Sherlock Holmes saves them from complete disaster.

There is Lestrade, for instance. "A lean, ferret-like man furtive and sly-looking, was waiting for us upon the platform. In spite of the light brown dust coat and leather leggings which he wore in deference to his rustic surroundings, I had no difficulty in recognising Lestrade, of Scotland Yard." Lestrade, of course never does anything right, and the impression the reader retains after any of his appearances is that Scotland Yard is very poorly furnished with brains.

Jones is another representative of the official detective. "He is not a bad fellow," says Sherlock Holmes indulgently to Dr. Watson, "though an absolute imbecile in his profession. He has one positive virtue. He is as brave as a bulldog, and as tenacious as a lobster if he gets his claws upon anyone."

Instances might be multiplied, not only from this author, but from others less widely read, and as the majority of us are apt to take our opinions rather from the sweetness of fiction than from the hard facts of life, it is not at all wonderful that the man from Scotland Yard should be matter for mirth.

What is the real detective like? Probably Dickens drew a truer picture of him as he existed in the days of the Bow-street runners when he presented Mr. Inspector Bucket in the pages of "Bleak House." Bucket—the patient, persevering, affable, alert, imperturbable, and sagacious Bucket—is not a man of immense faculties and extraordinary powers of observation like the other detectives of fiction. He makes no pretension to superhuman inductive reasoning. He is a plodder. Time and place cannot blind Mr. Bucket. Like man in the abstract, he is here to-day and gone to-morrow—but very unlike man indeed, he is here again the next day. And by his own dogged methods in which ratiocinative fireworks are conspicuous by their absence, he solves the mystery of the murder of Mr. Talkinghorne.

The man who tracks criminals to-day is certainly more nearly related to Mr. Bucket than to Lestrade or Jones, and on the other hand he is a cousin, as many times removed as you like, from Sherlock Holmes. He works largely by rule of thumb, and in a rather narrow groove. He is circumscribed by many official rules and regulations—necessary, no doubt, but somewhat hampering to the free exercise of soaring ability, assuming that it is present. It is as if you tied a rope to an aeroplane and then expected it to do its best. It would be unjust to say that originality and enterprise are frowned upon at headquarters, but they are not deliberately encouraged. It is indeed highly likely that if a genius arose from the ranks and practised the methods which are familiar to the readers of detective fiction he would speedily find himself in a position to embark upon the private enquiry business, for which Scotland Yard furnishes so many recruits.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

EUROPEAN SCOURGE PRE-
DICTED FOR THIS YEAR.

HISTORY OF THE DISEASE.

A highly instructive lecture on epidemic cholera was delivered by Major Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., the well-known pathologist, at the monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on January 3, of which the following is an abstract.

The frequent reports of cholera outbreaks in various parts of Europe during the last few months make the history of cholera epidemics of a matter of great interest at the present time. Descriptions of what may well have been cholera occur in Sanskrit writers about 400 B.C., and also in Hippocrates. Between 1503 and 1817-66 references to the disease in India are recorded by Macpherson, although there was a marked fall during the last 25 years of that period. From 1871 to 1893 a terrible outbreak over-ran all parts of India from Lower Bengal, the home of cholera being at first looked on as a new disease, and our first accurate complete descriptions of the affection date from this period. The outbreak was attributed to meteorological conditions or variations in the electrical conditions of the atmosphere, while the infection was thought to be air-borne.

A BENGAL EPIDEMIC.

In 1826 another epidemic arose in Bengal, which spread steadily during the following five years through North-West India, Afghanistan and Persia to South-Eastern Russia and over-ran Europe up to 1837, including Great Britain, being especially severe in Edinburgh in 1832, where injudicious injections of salt solutions were used for the first time with very little success. In 1832-3 Canada and the United States were also severely affected. This was the great European epidemic of which we have accurate records, and the slow spread of the disease was in accordance with the much less rapidity of communications 80 years ago. (Anterior slides of maps illustrating the spread of this and the subsequent European epidemics were demonstrated on the screen.) No important advances regarding our knowledge of the etiology of the disease were made during this epidemic.

Between 1840-49 a second great cholera epidemic prevailed, which ran a unique course. The disease was first carried East by troops from Calcutta to Singapore and China, where it spread widely. It then spread Westward across Chinese Turkestan and reinvaded India both through the North of Burma and from Afghanistan westward into the Punjab, and also travelled on into Persia and Europe and in 1849 over-ran the United States of America. In this terrible outbreak over one million persons are estimated to have died in Russia alone, while in England the mortality reached 51,293. It was at this time that Drs. Snow and Budd brought forward the water-borne theory of infection, which bore good fruit in due time, although opposed by the highest medical authority at the time, the wind being still generally regarded as the vehicle of infection.

ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION RECOGNISED.

In 1850 epidemic cholera was carried from Bombay to the Persian Gulf and was very prevalent in Persia during the two following years, invaded Europe through Russia in 1853, and by the end of the year reached America, the rapidity of the spread being much greater with improved communications. It was during the outbreak that the system of isolation and disinfection without quarantine, was introduced in England with a considerable degree of success by Dr. Simon. The water theory also obtained much support, especially from the famous Broad Street pump outbreak in London investigated by Dr. Snow, in which several hundred cases of cholera occurred in a few days among those who drank this water which had been specifically contaminated from a leaking cesspit three feet from it. Yet such was the strength of old dogmas that a scientific committee reported that the well was more likely to have been contaminated through atmospheric infection! Both in Newcastle and in London

striking evidence of the danger of impure water supplies was obtained which led to the passing of the Metropolitan Water Supply Act, which has converted London into the healthiest of great cities; a good example of an epidemic disease serving to educate public opinion to the point which allowed of sanitary reforms being listened to with respect.

KOCH'S DISCOVERY.

A fourth European epidemic travelled in 1865 from Bombay to Mecca, where 30,000 out of 90,000 pilgrims died; and on to Egypt and the Mediterranean, eventually reaching America. The most marked feature was the rapid spread of the disease by the Allahabad and the Mecca pilgrimages. In London the death rate was only from 3 to 8 per 10,000, except among the population supplied with impure Lea River water among whom the figure was no less than 72 per 10,000. Yet another widespread outbreak reached Russia in 1869 through Afghanistan and Persia and continued until 1873, after which there was a lull until Mecca and Egypt were invaded from the Bombay side in 1883, when 50,000 died in Egypt, and the Southern parts of Europe were again infected. It was during this outbreak that Koch made his great discovery of the comma bacillus of cholera, which has done so much in placing preventive measures on a sure basis although unfortunately not leading to any great improvement in the treatment of the disease. It is worthy of note that before Koch commenced his work Dr. K. C. Mendenhall of the Indian Medical Service applied to the English Government for facilities for investigating the etiology of the disease on bacteriological lines, and although he was already a well-known authority on cholera, from whose history of cholera most of the information in this lecture is derived, yet his request was refused, and the credit for a great discovery passed to another race.

THE 1892 OUTBREAK.

The last European outbreak of the nineteenth century occurred in 1892, and was remarkable for the fact that the disease spread from Hardwar in the United Provinces of India through Afghanistan and Persia to Russia and Hamburg within the short space of five months although the first described outbreak in 1831 took as many years to cover the same course; so greatly had the rapidity of overland communications increased within sixty years. In 1892 a number of cases of cholera were imported into England, but so well did the inspection system work that in no case was there an appreciable spread of the disease in Great Britain. After this outbreak there was a lull for ten years in Europe up to 1904, when South-Eastern Russia was again invaded through Astrakhan and in the following year the disease re-occurred in South Russia and involved Egypt and some towns in Germany.

In 1908 cholera was unusually prevalent over India, and reached Russia in the autumn, over 6,000 cases occurring in St. Petersburg. In 1909 it was again widespread in Russia, 6,000 deaths having been recorded by the end of August, and a small outbreak also occurred in Holland. During 1910 the disease assumed epidemic proportions in Russia, where nearly 200,000 cases with over 90,000 deaths were reported by the end of September, or nearly as many as occur in the whole of India in some years. A serious outbreak also occurred in Italy and caused 1,000 deaths in the Naples district in September.

PREDICTION FOR 1911.

Since that time, telegraphic information has been received of outbreaks in Portugal and Madeira, while the reserve troops could not be called out for training in Turkey last autumn on account of the wide distribution of cholera. Numerous cases have also occurred in Eastern Germany, so that a large portion of Europe has now been invaded. The histories of earlier epidemics always show a marked lull during the winter months, and it is just possible that especially severe cold may destroy the infection, but unfortunately all the facts point to a still further spread of the disease, especially in Southern Europe during 1911, the position being more serious than at any period since the 1833 out-

break in Egypt and the South of Europe. With regard to the prospects in England there is little ground for alarm, as the English inspection system has been uniformly very successful in preventing any spread from imported cases, while the excellent water supplies of our towns has robbed the disease of its principal terrors. The same remark applies to a considerable extent to Germany and France, but it is to be feared that the more southern parts of Europe still frequently present favorable opportunities for the spread of cholera owing to sanitation being less advanced in their towns.

THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

Lastly, although this is not a suitable occasion for speaking of the treatment of cholera, (which is highly technical in nature and can only be efficiently carried out by a medical man, preferably in a well equipped hospital, and is fully dealt with in a book by the speaker which will be published very shortly yet it may just be mentioned that during the last few years the mortality of the disease has been greatly reduced in Calcutta hospitals and elsewhere, and many patients can now be saved by prompt treatment who formerly would have been lost. Thus at the Medical College hospital the mortality during a number of years was 50 per cent., but during the past year it was only 23 per cent. in upwards of one hundred cases, while it has been under 30 per cent. during the last three years. Still cholera must be a very dangerous disease and prevention is better than cure, so it is well to bear in mind that as Ernest Hart well expressed it "you can catch cholera and you can catch it," and during the prevalence of the disease to avoid all uncooked vegetables and jellies, and still more any unboiled water. Soda water, if it has been kept for a week, is said to be safe, but it is well to procure it through a reliable firm who only use sterilised water in its manufacture.

A CHINAMAN ON THE SCOT.

OBSERVATIONS BY
STUDENT OF ABERDEEN
UNIVERSITY.

There is a very interesting appreciation of Scotsmen by a Chinaman in the "World's Chinese Students' Journal." It gives the Impressions of Aberdeen of Siew Thye Lee, who was a student at Aberdeen University. "Aberdeen, like Oxford or Cambridge, is a seat of learning," he writes. "It is very strange to note that the University is very little known among foreigners, more especially among us in the Straits and in China."

"The Aberdonians have a very peculiar mode of speech, which could not escape the observation of a stranger; in fact, some foreigners often remark that it is much like singing. I must say that no foreigner could spend any length of time in Aberdeen, or in Scotland generally, without being impressed by the wonderful hospitality. The sense of humour is wonderfully keen, and one cannot help noticing this, as it is to be found in practically all classes alike. I have particularly noticed that all Scotsmen—rich and poor alike—have a unit of heart. Though their opinions may differ, they all strive to do their best for the welfare of their country and the people. The sense of duty in which every citizen of a country has a share is deeply carved in the heart of every Scotsman. Not only are they busy and practical, but are more tactful and dignified. The common-sense, the serious way they look at life, and their amazing self-centredness and self-confidence."

"I have also noticed that a good thing in Scottish character is its independence, and this is shown by the industrial population in habits of life. In a company of strangers you would think that the Scotsman was deaf, for his eyes never wandered from the table or newspaper. He would say that it was impolite to overhear a conversation to which he was not invited. In short, he is always cold and reserved. Moreover, I was told that Scotsmen were well trained in their manners; they are said to be the best type of men from whom people that are not well acquainted with manners can

learn. Whether this credit may rightly be put to them I do not know, but the general impression I have here is that the average Scotsman knows always and everywhere exactly what to do and how to do it. He never seems to hesitate, and makes no fuss about his doings. It is, I think also, a fairly general impression in the East that the Scotsman—the term in this respect also includes the English—keeps himself aloof, reserved, cautious of making or accepting advances towards acquaintance. This may arise either out of pride or shyness. At home the Scotsman is a most gracious and delightful host. He is at once the servant, and knows how to please his guest.

"In the railway service the civility of the guards and porters, the neatness, the carefulness, and the quiet energy of the drivers and firemen is notable. In the East, railway engines show always a lack of care, and things look very confused and disordered. In Scotland, as in England, they are bright and clean. That shows a workman's pride in his work and its instruments. It is the man with the clean engine who is going to succeed in life."

Dentistry.

-Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
1st Floor, Rooms 2 and 3.

From the University
of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [2]

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS
OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILLAN
STREET

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 19th June [1]

'PHONE
482.

HONGKONG

MOTOR
GARAGE.

Try Our

40 H.P. CLEMENT CAR

6 SEATS

\$8 An hour

24 H.P. RAMBLER CAR

4 SEATS

\$7 An hour

12 H.P. REO CAR

3 SEATS

\$6 An hour

We Repair

CYCLES,
TYPEWRITERS,

MOTORS,

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

63, Des Vaux Road Central, [40]

Intimations.

LITHOGRAPHY

PRINTING

EMBOSSING

ENGRAVING

RUBBER

STAMP

MAKING

&c, &c.,

AR SOME OF THE

DEPARTMENTS

OF THE

"South

China

Morning

Post" Ltd.

LARGEST AND

MOST MODERN

PLANT IN THE

COLONY.

CHINESE

CALENDARS

A

SPECIALTY.

Des Vaux

Road,

Central,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1911.

MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 3rd Feb. 1911, 100 cts.

per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Best steaks & prime cut—Mei Long

Corried—Ham Ngau Yuk

Roast—Shiu

Breast—Ngau Lam

Soup, Tong Yuk

Steak—Ngau Yuk

Sirloin—Ngau Lam

Sausages—Ngau Yuk

Butcher's Brisket

Knock—per cwt

Tong's Meat—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Knock—per cwt

Shank—Sa Yu
Shank—Po Yu
Shrimp—Sa Yu
Shrimp—La Yu
Shrimp—Tat Sa Yu
Trench—Wan Yu
Turbot—Che How Yu
Turbot—Che How Yu
Tartar, small, fresh water—Keok
Whites—Sa Yu
Whites—Sa Yu

FRUITS.

Almond—Hong Yu

Apples, (Delicious)—Kam San

Apples, (Delicious)—Tia Chou Ping

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

Small—Mei Tong

[Continued from Page 4.]

As regards actual results during the past year, I have to record the conclusion of an Anglo-German supplementary loan of £1,800,000 for the completion of the Tientsin-Pukow railway line, a line likely to be of immense importance in opening up the north-eastern provinces of China. Of this amount, a sum of £3,000,000, was recently issued on the Berlin and London markets, and the satisfactory result of this issue affords proof of the high place which Chinese credit continues to hold, and of the demand for Chinese bonds which are accompanied by the guarantee in which the public have learned to put their faith.

The loan agreement for the "Hankow Railway," or the sections of the Hankow-Canton and Hankow-Szechuan lines lying within the provinces of Hupei and Hunan, has not advanced greatly since your Chairman asked to visit on the subject last year. His discussion has in fact been suspended pending an attempt of provincial feeling on the subject and a removal of the difficulties known to confront the Chinese Government. Negotiations for the completion of the arrangement, have however, recently been reopened, and it is hoped that the desire of all parties to bring this long deferred matter to a conclusion, may result in an early and satisfactory settlement.

The whole of the British section and part of the Chinese section of the railway between Kowloon and Canton have recently been opened to traffic and within a few months it is probable that trains will be running over the entire length of the line. Important however as this line, in itself, is, before its advantages can be fully felt, the trunk line between Canton and Hankow must be constructed. When that is accomplished there is no doubt in my mind that great material benefits will accrue both to this Colony and to Canton.

I mentioned, when we last met, Mr. J. R. M. Smith's departure from the Colony on home leave and in expressing now our keen regret at his subsequent retirement, I know I voice not only the feelings of my colleagues on the Board but those of all shareholders and of the Staff. Mr. Smith has rendered invaluable services to the Bank. The successive reports since he took over the Chief Managership in 1902, record the able manner in which he controlled the affairs of the Bank. Although we lose his executive services in the East you will be pleased to hear that he has been invited to occupy a seat on the London Committee where his experience and knowledge of Eastern Banking will be of great value to us. (Applause.) Mr. N. J. Stabb who has been acting Chief Manager during Mr. Smith's absence has been appointed Chief Manager. (Applause.) He commends the implicit confidence of your directors; and I think I may add, of the shareholders generally. (Applause.)

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts as presented I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may put to the chair.

There being no questions, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, as presented.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett said:—Having been asked to second the report and accounts I need hardly say I have much pleasure in doing so, as it is a privilege to be associated with such an institution as the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which year after year can continue to place before its shareholders so satisfactory a balance sheet. I will not attempt to follow the Chairman in all the details of his able and comprehensive speech, which has so clearly set forth the very great and diversified nature of the work carried on by the Bank. There are, however, one or two points to which I will venture to direct special attention. For reasons which I think we only too well understand, British Consols are, or were, a few years ago, at a lower point than they have been for a great number of years. The wise and conservative manner in which the Bank is controlled in keeping its securities written down to a low figure is fully demonstrated by this fact that the value of Consols has been fully

the work of the Bank, and thus we are able to feel that while there is no falling off in our dividends full provision is being made to meet any and every sudden call which may be made on the resources of the Bank, such as must from time to time occur in the history of an institution such as this. The Chairman has made special reference to railway extension in China, and I am sure we all entirely endorse what he has said as to the advisability, not to say the necessity, for the Kowloon-Canton line being extended to Hankow, thus linking us with the vast and ever expanding railway system which now extends throughout the length and breadth of Asia. The extension to which special reference has been made will unquestionably benefit not only our Colony, but our neighbours in the adjoining provinces of China, and we hope to see it accomplished at an early date. As we all know last Autumn affairs in the north were in a most critical position, particularly in Shanghai, where it was feared at one time a serious and far reaching collapse in the general credit of the community might have taken place. Speaking on this as an outsider, I might almost say an impartial spectator of what was taking place, it was plain that the business community of the Far East was passing through one of the most serious crises which has arisen in the history of the eastern trade. I believe that an overwhelming disaster was ultimately prevented largely by the able manner in which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was thus handled and the courage and skill with which the Management stepped into the breach. On the last occasion on which I had the honour of seconding the report and accounts we joined in deploring the loss of our dear old friend "The Luck of Hongkong," while we consoled ourselves with the thought that his place was to be so worthily filled by the Chief Manager just appointed by the board. Time passes and, in his turn, Mr. J. R. M. Smith has left for home, where we trust he will have many years of leisure before him. We are glad to know that his services are not to be altogether lost to the Bank, but that he will still continue to benefit us with his advice. He has left behind him a reputation of which he ought to be proud and has to the full justified the confidence reposed in him by the board and shareholders of the Bank. In Mr. Stabb, our new Chief Manager, we greet an old friend, one whom we are, I am sure, all glad to see in the honourable position in which he has been placed and which he has so worthily won. I feel sure that I am justified in saying the shareholders of the Bank knowing Mr. Stabb's reputation will entirely endorse the wise selection made by the board, and will agree that our interests could not have been placed in more capable hands.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. H. Ogilvie proposed that the election of Mr. G. Friesland and Mr. W. Logan as directors be confirmed and that Mr. N. A. Sebs, Mr. R. Shewan and Mr. G. Balloch be re-elected directors.

Mr. C. H. Ross seconded and the motion unanimously was agreed to.

On the motion of Dr. J. W. Noble, seconded by Mr. C. A. Jones, Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. The dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

LOG BOOK.

Thes.s Prinz Sigismund arrived this morning at daylight from Australia via Manila. She will leave again on Sunday morning.

The P. & O. s.s. Palawan is expected to arrive in Hongkong to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. She will sail for Northern ports on Monday at noon.

The M. M. outward mail steamer Ernest Simons is due to arrive here on Monday next at 3 p.m.

The homeward French mail Saffio is due here at daylight on Monday.

The Kitano Maru is due here on Monday morning and will depart for Europe on 1st proximo.

THE "REPUBLICA."

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Proprietor of this Journal received the following letter:—
4 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

24th February, 1911.
Dear Sir,—I am instructed by Commander Cunha Lima of the Portuguese cruiser "Republica" to inform you that his attention has been called to an article in your issue of Wednesday the 22nd, instant headed "Portuguese gunboat Republica. No coal and no powder," containing statements seriously reflecting on the efficiency of the cruiser and on the Portuguese Government. Those depreciatory statements are each and every one of them, except the change of name of the vessel, absolutely false. I am therefore to request you at the earliest possible moment to publish in a prominent position in your paper and in the other local English and Chinese papers an absolute, unqualified and unconditional retraction of those statements accompanied by a full apology to the Portuguese Government and to the officers and men of the cruiser "Republica" for the base and unfounded libels upon them inserted in your paper—the form of such retraction and apology to be first approved of by me.

I do not doubt that the article in question has been inserted without your personal knowledge and that your editors have been grossly deceived by some designing person for an object which must be apparent to you, and that you will be glad to make such reparation in your power for the harm you have done, but I must warn you that in the event of your refusal to accede to my client's reasonable request, I have no option but to take criminal proceedings against you, your editors and publisher, in order to vindicate the honour of my client's country and to prevent similar scandalous attacks in future.

Yours faithfully,

LEO DALMADA O
CASTRO.

Dr. J. W. Noble,
Proprietor,
"Hongkong Telegraph."

This letter was written under instructions from Commander Cunha Lima, a gentleman whose personality is such that we feel sure that the last thing that any one would dream of doing would be to either slander him by word of mouth or libel him in public print. He demands from the Proprietor of this Journal an absolute, unqualified and unconditional retraction of the statements complained of in his letter, accompanied by a full apology to the Portuguese Government and to the officers and men of the cruiser "Republica." It is extremely difficult to apologise for what is taken to be a personal affront when the same has been neither intended, expressed or implied. We think that unwarranted weight has been attached to the article in question, which in reality it is far from meriting. The Proprietor regrets exceedingly that this Article should have appeared in the columns of this Journal and would add that had he seen such article or known it was intended to be inserted he would have immediately suppressed it and consigned it to the wastepaper basket.

It would appear from the letter written on behalf of Commander Cunha Lima that the article complained of was inserted through a deception of the Editor of this Journal by some designing person for an object which must now be apparent to the Proprietor of this Journal. So far as the Proprietor is concerned he can only say that no object with regard to the insertion of the article complained of is apparent to him, and that with regard to the deception of the Editor by some designing person neither the Proprietor nor the Editor nor any other employee of this Journal is in possession of any information which would lead him to believe that the insertion of the article complained of was in any sense the result of the machinations of any designing person. In point of fact there was no object underlying the publication of the article in question which emanated from news gathered by a representative of this Journal in the ordinary way from a British "Bluejacket," who volunteered the information in the course of a casual conversation.

tion. With regard to the facts alleged in the article complained of we understand that certain portions thereof are inaccurate, as for instance (among others) that the opinion generally held by the Portuguese both in Hongkong and Macao was that the "Republica" should have been long ago put upon the scrap heap, and that there was discontent on board the ship not only on account of arrears of pay, but also because of the bad quality of food supplied. For those and any other erroneous statements contained in the article in question we frankly apologise and unreservedly withdraw same and further intimate to any one who may feel aggrieved in consequence of such statements having been made, our regrets that the same ever were made. As previously stated the Proprietor of this Journal sincerely regrets that the article in question ever appeared at all in our columns though at the same time he feels it is only proper to emphasise as has been done above, that he is of opinion that undue weight has been attached thereto.

TIGER IN STANLEY.

A report has reached the Police Station this morning that a tiger has made its way to Stanley, and created some excitement. Three cattle were killed. How the tiger got to that part of the island nobody knows. Most probably it swam across from the mainland.

FIRE AT WEST POINT.

THREE HOUSES GUTTED.

A fire alarm was sounded last night at 7.15 p.m., a fire having broken out at West Point.

The outbreak was in Connaught Road West, in which five houses were ablaze. It originated at No. 127, and spread out to the two other houses at the side, Nos. 126 and 128, and also put two houses in Eastern Street ablaze. Nos. 127, Connaught Road West, A2 and B2, Eastern Street, were gutted, and the remaining two were damaged by water.

The brigade lost no time in turning out. The two fire floats were also present, lying alongside the piers, and for the first time the monitor was seen working. The water supply was plentiful but the fire burned up till midnight. All day the firemen have been working at the premises.

Matches and kerosene were stored on the ground floor of 127, and in the remaining houses are general store dealers, with a large quantity of rice stored on the premises.

The damage is estimated roughly at \$80,000.

BILLIARDS.

The final in the Grand Hotel handicap will take place on Wednesday night, between Thornhill and Bell.

MARINE COURT.

At the Marine Court this morning before Commander C. W. Beekwith, R.N., Captain A. H. Stewart, of the s.s. Haimun, charged Captain Marayama, of the O.S.K. s.s. Daiji, with failing to observe the rules of the road in the waters of the Colony.

After the Japanese Captain had given evidence, Commander Beekwith, R.N., found that the Daiji had been, for no reason, manoeuvred so as to be a danger to the Haimun. He considered that by so acting the Captain of the s.s. Daiji had placed both ships in a highly dangerous position, and that a collision was only averted by the Captain of the s.s. Haimun putting his helm to starboard.

Both charges being proved, the Court sentenced Captain Marayama to a fine of \$150, or, in default, to go to prison for three months with hard labour. The fine was paid.

The offence was committed on the 12th and 24th inst.

Hongkong passengers booked for Shanghai by the s.s. Palawan, sailing on Monday, include Mr. and Miss Green, Messrs. Parker and Wayne.

We understand that the Thistle will proceed down-river early this week. She awaits the arrival of the Saire of Hankow.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited, took place this forenoon at the Hotel. There were present Messrs. W. H. Potts, (presiding), Dr. J. W. Noble, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne (directors), M. S. Northcote, E. W. Terry, A. Bryer, A. F. Davies, Ellis Kidoorio, E. D. Haskell, W. E. Clarke, J. H. Taggart, She Po Shan, Lai Chau, Fung Fat Hang and G. Mooney (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, with your permission we will take the report and accounts as read. During the period under review we only had the use of a portion of the new wing (south block) owing to late delivery of the building; there were many delays and it appears next to impossible, in Hongkong, for buildings to be completed in contract time. Now that the new wing has been opened the hotel is in a better position to cater to the requirements of the travelling public, and I feel sure that with an up to date establishment as ours now is, we should be able to secure the bulk of the trade, even though the competition is very great. While we can get money at 6 per cent. we have not called up the \$25 liability on the 8,000 new shares, your directors deeming it more advantageous to shareholders generally not to do so. In recommending the appropriation of profits your directors have departed from their usual custom of making a liberal allowance for writing off, and have stretched a point in favour of maintaining the same dividend for the reason that the working account has been burdened with expenditure of a non-recurrent nature in connection with the opening of the new wing. These remarks are prompted by a suggestion made to the directors by a shareholder, urging that the dividend should not be reduced, a suggestion which has not in the slightest degree influenced their decision. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, and Mr. Northcote seconded.

Carried.

Mr. Bryer proposed the re-election of the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne as a director. Seconded by Mr. Terry. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Taggart proposed, and Mr. Davies seconded, the re-election of Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe, C.A., as auditors.

Carried.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, that is all the business and dividend warrants will be ready on Monday. Thank you for your attendance.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1910, at the rate of Two Pounds Sterling together with a Bonus of Five Shillings Sterling per Share of \$125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 27th day of February, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1911. [922]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1911, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 3rd March, to WEDNESDAY, 8th March (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1911. [924]

To-day's Advertisements.

Theatre Royal. CITY HALL.

HENRY DALLAS' SEASON, "THE FOLLIES,"

By Arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER, from the

APOLLO THEATRE, London.

LAST 2 NIGHTS

To-night! To-night!! at 8.15 p.m.

"THE FOLLIES."

FOURTH PROGRAMME

INCLUDING:

H. G. PELISSIER'S Burlesque of

"A Voice Trial."

The "Pier de Resistance" of

"The Follies"

PRESENT PROGRAMME!

at the

Apollo Theatre, London.

MONDAY, February 27th,

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

PELISSIER'S FAMOUS BURLESQUE, "EVERYBODY'S BENEFIT."

Plan at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Business Manager: Harry A. Dooley.

Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1911. [896]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on SATURDAY, the 4th March, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th inst. to 4th March, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th Feb., 1911. [921]

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER gives LESSONS in French; moderate terms. For particulars write to "M. M." care of "Telegraph."

Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1911. [923]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BEACHY."

FROM TACOMA AND HONOLULU.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1911. [925]

Intimations.

KOWLOON BUTCHERY.

We beg to notify the residents of Kowloon that we have now opened a branch at the following address:—

AUSTRALIAN FATTEN MEAT,

RABBITS, HARES,

HAM, BACON,

&c., &c., &c.

THE DAIRY FARM

(o. 1th).

P PULAR.

"ASAHI" BEER



PRICES:

4 Dos. Quarts \$13.00 per case

8 Dos. Pints \$13.50 " "

Hongkong, 15th December, 1910. [913]

C. E. WARREN & CO.,

30 & 32, Des Vaux Road.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

Illustrated Catalogues of Designs of FIGURE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, &c.

On application.

Hongkong, 9th Feb., 1911. [874]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.

10, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 6th Feb., 1911. [863]

PO SING.

JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH

No. 1, PERRINSON STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every description done here. Moderate Prices.

Xmas and New Year Presenting great variety and at special rates suitable to all tastes and purposes.

Hongkong, 2nd Nov., 1910. [85]

D & J McALLUM'S

"Perfection"

Embraces All the qualities of a high class Scotch Whisky for Connoisseurs

A Perfect Whisky: Mellow like a Liqueur

E. H. PRICE & CO., LTD., Sole Agents,
12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

PROPRIETORS:
D & J McALLUM-EDINBURGH

Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID...	WASAKA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 7,000 KITANO MARU, Capt. E. Cope, Tons 9,000 IYO MARU, Capt. R. Takada, Tons 7,000	SUNDAY, 26th Feb. WEDNESDAY, 1st Mar., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE...	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 25th Mar., from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7,000 INABA MARU, Capt. K. Kawata, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 28th Feb., at Noon. TUESDAY, 23rd Mar., at Noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakino, Tons 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 17th Mar., at Noon. FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon.
--	---	---

KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 2nd Mar., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar., at noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne, Tons 6,000	MONDAY, 6th March.
-----------------------	---	--------------------

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. E. Combes, Tons 5,000	MONDAY, 27th February.
----------------------------------	---	------------------------

* Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Omitting Penang.
* Carries deck passengers. † Omitting Penang.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911
SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE
Kitano Maru...	9,000	1st March	To London, per New Steamer
Iyo	7,000	15th "	1st class Single...Y550
Hirano	9,000	29th "	" Return... 825
Tango	8,000	12th April	" 2nd class Single... 360
Kamo	9,000	26th "	" Return... 540
Aki	7,000	10th May	" Old Str. 1st class Single 500
Mishima	9,000	24th "	" Return 750
			" 2nd class Single 340
			" Return 495

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE
Awa Maru...	7,000	28th Feb.	To Pacific Coast Common Points
Inaba	7,000	28th March	1st class Single...£30
Tamba	7,000	25th April	2nd " " £21
Awa	7,000	23rd May	To London via New York
			1st class Single...£60
			via St. Lawrence " 1st class Single...£59

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.
Connecting with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.
For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	25th Feb., M'night.
MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	"TEAN"	28th " 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	1st Mar., Noon.
TIENSIN, WUHAIRAI & C'POO	"KWEILIN"	1st " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	"KAIFONG"	7th " 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	9th " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.
FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Lintan, Chihua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.
For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 15.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.
The only Line that maintains a Regular Scheduled Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration.)
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From St. John
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
Saturday, Mar. 11th.	Friday, April 7th.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
Saturday, April 8th.	Friday, May 5th.
"MONTEAGLE"	
Tuesday, April 18th.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	From Quebec.
Saturday, April 29th.	"ALLAN LINE"
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	Friday, May 16th.
Saturday, May 20th.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	Friday, June 16th.
Saturday, June 10th.	"ALLAN LINE"
"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.	Friday, July 7th.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as equal to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passenger booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families.

Full particulars of application from Agents.
Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (terminal Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent en route.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.
Via Canadian Atlantic Port £49.
Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	CHOY SANG	Sunday, 26th Feb., d'light.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 4th Mar., 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).
The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cheloo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VAN OUVRE and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"LUCERIE"	6,500	J. Mathie	9th March
"HALLAMSHIRE"	5,000	G. Elliot	6th April

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.
The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucerie" and "Ororio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1911.

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

STOCKS OF THE FINEST

STEAM COAL. GAS COAL. HOUSE COAL.
From the Westwall and Alameda Mines (New South Wales).
Always on hand.

For prices, delivered or ex godown, apply to
ANDREW WEIR & CO.,
(The Bank Line Agency);
King's Building, (Fourth floor).

Shipping—Steamers

NOTICE.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

AND

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

THE NEW LINE VIA HONOLULU TO THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, MEXICO AND EUROPE
WILL ESTABLISH THROUGH SERVICE
JANUARY 27th, 1911.

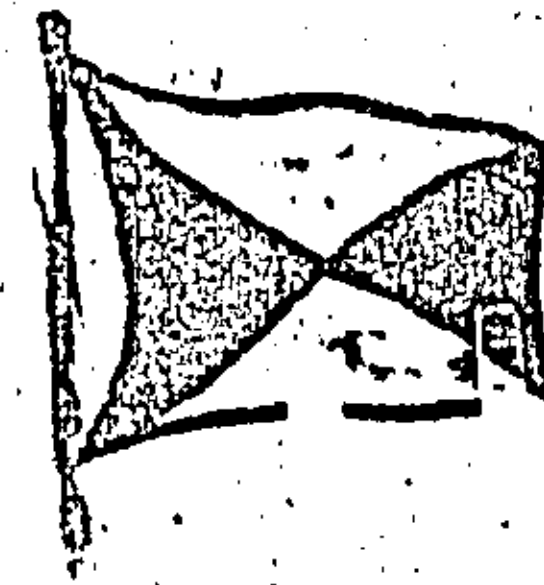
This well-known steamer of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA, fitted with every comfort and convenience known to nautical science, will connect at San Francisco with America's latest and finest trans-continental railway, giving its passengers a golden opportunity to view by daylight the rich productive valleys of California, the marvellously beautiful scenery of the Feather River Canyon and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, also the Great Salt Lake and the world famous Rocky Mountains of Colorado.

Through Tickets and through Bills of Lading to all Points.

For further information apply to—

K. MATSUDA, Manager, T.K.K.

KING'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

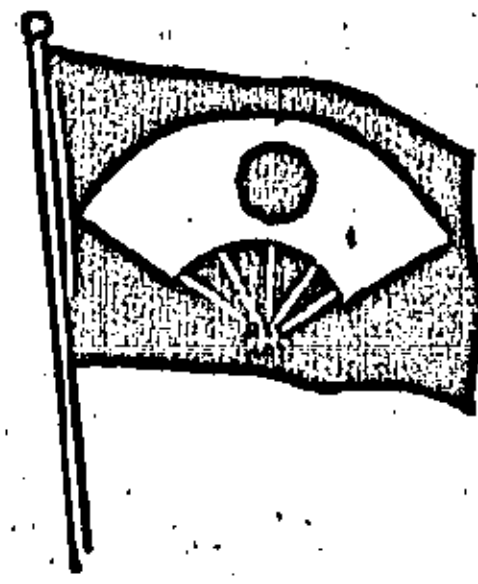
HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO...	4000	H. Mainland	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TUESDAY, 28th Feb., 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	FRIDAY, 10th Mar., 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGER.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA

IMPERIAL JAPANESE

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

CONNECTING with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, March 17, 1 p.m.
Chiyo Maru	21,000	W. W. Green	Friday, April 14, 1 p.m.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, May 5, 1 p.m.
Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Dent	Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. • Twin Screws.
All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Offices.

THE Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HOKKAICHI and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 17th March, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of Mexico at MANZANILLO).
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Wednesday, April 19, 1 p.m.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	H. Hinojosa	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.
Kiyo Maru	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.

THE Steamer "BUYO MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG,
to SAN FRANCISCO ... £ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK ... " 60-0-0, "
" LONDON ... " 71-10-0, "
" ... " 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
" SALINA CRUZ & MANZANILLO Yen 420.00, Single
" VALPARAISO Yen 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense.
TO EUROPEAN PORTS:—Officers of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS:—Commissioners of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Port of Call.

TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families.
(These concessions apply to San Francisco, Lima Only).
These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.
Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

Shipping—Steamer.



The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading Issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE,"

Captain Owen Jones, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 4th March, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Macdonald," 65,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Pensia," due in London on the 14th April, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [4]

EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ST. ALBANS,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 4th March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th Feb., 1911. [900]

Regular Steamship Service to New York;

via PORT and SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "BRAEMAR" About 4th Mar.

For Freight and further Information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th Feb., 1911. [905]

FRENCH STORE.

6, Queen's Road.

CLOUET

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY.

Just arrived by fast French Mail; nevertheless we supply case of 24 pints at

\$22 50.

FRENCH STORE.
L. GAFFAU.
Hongkong, 10th Jan., 1911. [42]

PHYSIQUE IN INDIAN ARMY.

Calcutta, Jan. 30.—With a view to maintaining the present standard of physical training in the Indian Army, the Government of India have authorised the following establishment of qualified instructors to be maintained in the Indian units:—Indian Cavalry, four instructors; Indian Infantry—including the three corps of Sappers and Minors—eight instructors.

Sanction has also been accorded to a grant of Rs. 60 and Rs. 84 per annum to each Indian cavalry and infantry regiment respectively for distribution to all or any of the instructors as extra duty pay under the orders of the officer commanding the unit concerned.

The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a class of physical training at the Central Gymnasium, Ambala, next month. The Government of India have also sanctioned the appointment of two additional Colour Sergeants to give instruction to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

BOXING.

The event in Manila the other day between Eddie Tait and George Goodrich demonstrated that there are times when a man can "come back." Out of the ring for several years, Tait appeared to be as good as ever, and in a whirlwind bout which lasted ten rounds, knocked Goodrich through the ropes once and finally put him out in this last round. Goodrich was gaining, but he was no match for Tait. Tait was at the V.I.C. some time ago.

It is probable that the main event of the next club smoker will be a go-between Billy Walters and Mr. Stanton. Stanton boxed Bill Lewis at Hongkong recently. Kommy meets another boxer on March 4.

MILITARY FIELD DAY.

Military tactical operations will be carried out on Monday at Faelling, in which the following regiments and corps will take part:—H.K.S.B.I.G.A., 13th Rajputs, Indian Medical Staff, R.M.L.I., Royal Engineers, K.O.Y.L.I., R.A.M.C., Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and the Royal Garrison Artillery. Trains will leave Hung Hom at 6, 8, and 9.50 a.m., to convey the troops, which will be divided into three parties.

The operations are expected to be the best ever carried out in the New Territory. A large number of Volunteers are taking part. The "Census fire" order will be given at 5.30 p.m.

Owing to the movements of the troops on Monday, the No. 5 down train from Kowloon and No. 6 train from Lowu have been cancelled.

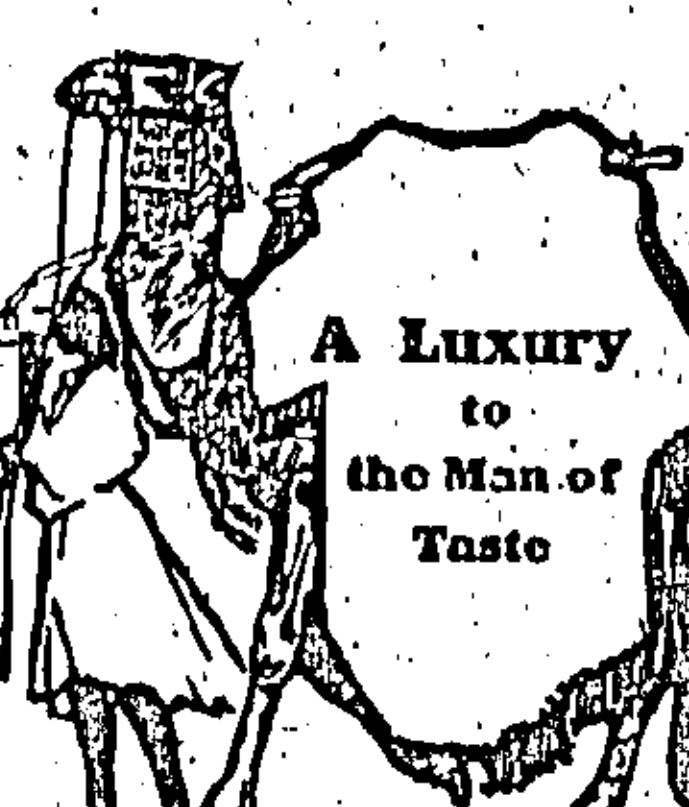
U.S. ASIATIC FLEET.

In an order issued by Admiral John Hubbard, commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet, the U.S.S. Saratoga is named as the flagship of the fleet, in accordance with advice received by the cable from the Secretary of the Navy, that the armoured cruiser New York had been renamed the Saratoga.

This change of name is the result of a decision of the Navy department to name one of the new super-dreadnought battleships now being constructed, after the Empire state. As the number of first-class battleships and cruisers increases year by year there is a paucity of names for all of them, as they are always named for states.

Intimations

The Ship of the Desert
is no less famous than



A Luxury to the Man of Taste

Bouton Rouge
and
Felucca
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

the two Perfect Brands made by Messrs. Maspero Frères in Cairo.

Connoisseurs know that Egyptian Cigarettes are the purest, most fragrant and aromatic cigarettes in the world, and they must be made in Egypt, where climatic conditions alone are favourable to their perfection.

Sole Agents:
British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.
Hong Kong.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the Settling Days for 1911:—

SATURDAY, 23rd January.
MONDAY, 27th February.
THURSDAY, 30th March.
FRIDAY, 28th April.
TUESDAY, 30th May.
THURSDAY, 29th June.
SATURDAY, 29th July.
WEDNESDAY, 30th August.
FRIDAY, 29th September.
MONDAY, 30th October.
WEDNESDAY, 29th November.
FRIDAY, 29th December.

The following is a List of Members of the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong:—

J. M. de C. Basso,
S. S. Benjamin,
E. E. Ellis,
F. Ellis,
J. Gould,
R. A. Gubbay,
D. Haskell,
T. W. Horaby,
T. P. Hough,
E. Howard,
E. Jones Hughes,
Ellis Kadourie,
E. S. Kadourie,
J. R. Michael,
M. H. Michael,
S. H. Michael,
S. J. Michael,
E. J. Moses,
G. C. Moxon,
E. Owen,
I. S. Perry,
G. H. Potts,
P. C. Potts,
E. M. Raymond,
R. Smyth,
P. Stoppa,
J. W. Taylor,
W. G. Worceston,
J. F. Wright.

By Order of the Committee,
W. G. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th Jan., 1911. [882]

FOR SALE.

VEGETABLE and
FLOWER SEEDS
GARDEN FERTILISERS

Books on Gardening, &c.

Used Postage Stamps
in Sing's Sets, Pockets and Bags,
All Philatelic Goods.

VIEW POSTCARDS.

Manila Cigars & Cigarettes.

GRACA & CO.
Hongkong Hotel Building.

Inspection invited.

59.

18.

18.

18.

18.

18.

18.

18.

18.

18.

18.

18.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FLOWER SHOW.

IN the BOTANIC GARDENS.

WEDNESDAY, 1st March:—

Open 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission \$1.
The Prizes will be distributed at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 2nd March:—

Open 10.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission 50 cents.

Open 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 20 cents.

Children Half Price.

Tea will be obtainable on the ground.

By permission of Lt.-Col. Camilleri and Officers the band of the 13th Rajputs will play on both days from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

Hongkong, 22nd Feb., 1911. [912]

FOR SALE.

A BUOY and COMPLETE SET of MOORINGS including 2 Anchors, 3 Stud Chains and Shackles.

Point weight about 18 tons 11 cwt.

Apply to—

DOX,
Care of "Hongkong Telegraph,"
Hongkong, 3rd Feb., 1911. [860]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 30 min.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. " 15 min.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.

1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 15 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

Entertainment

THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

FLOWER STREET.

EVERY EVENING at 7 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

THE LATEST PICTURES

CINEMATOGRAPH D'ELITE

THE BEST ARTISTES

MATINEES: EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY,

at 4 p.m.

Cents 50, 30 and 20.

Children Half-price to all Parts.

Losses and Manager, R. H. STEPHENSON.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1911.

[797]

Intimations.

CAKES
WEISMANN'S
BREAD.

TSANG KWONG COMPANY,
ELECTRICAL AND

GAS CONTRACTORS,

230, Des Voeux Road Central,

Telephone No. 699.

STOCKS OF

ELECTRICAL RADIATORS.

ELECTRICAL IRON

ELECTRICAL WATER HEATERS.

ELECTRICAL KETTLES.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS AND

ACCESSORIES

BEST METALLIC FILAMENT and

CARBON FILAMENT LAMPS

for all Voltage and Candle-power.

WIRES & CABLES.

BELLS & INDICATORS.

"SILICIA" ACCUMULATOR S

DRY CELLS AND LECLANCHE

CELLS.

Gas Radiators.

Gas Fittings.

Gas Incandescent Mantles.

PETROLEUM INCANDESCENT MANTLES.

PETROLEUM INCANDESCENT BURNERS and

LAMPS of all descriptions.

Lighting plants driven by Steam, Gas

and Oil Engine to order.

Hongkong, 2nd January 1911.

[78]

Completely Told in

One Word, Satisfaction

"LOTUS"

BRAND MOCHA

COFFEE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE and PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1911.

[89]

Entertainments

'THE EMPIRE'
CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRE,
Des Voeux Road Central
(Opposite to Central Market).

To-night!

DEBUT

The Eminent Artistes
Mr. & Mrs. DONNELLY

BABY TOMMY DONNELLY
(5 years),

and
LITTLE KITTY DONNELLY
(7 years).

Special Songs, Dances and
Sketches.

From To-night
and
for a few days only.

The Magnificent Film of
"The Inn" or "The Drink"

2,500 ft. long.

Hongkong, 24th Feb., 1911. [852]

VICTORIA SKATING
RINK.

DANCING and SKATING.

GRAND CARNIVAL.

TUESDAY, 28th Feb.

For full particulars see posters and
handbills.

Subscriptions Close 27th inst.

Hongkong, 24th Feb., 1911. [800]

To Let.

TO LET.

"NORMAN COTTAGE" No. 2
Peak Road. 10-Roomed
House. Electric Light. Flat Roof.
Stables.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH &
FLEMING,
5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th Feb., 1911. [918]

TO LET.

"QUARNDON" Victoria Gap,
Peak, SEVEN ROOMS,
April.

Apply—
A. B. LEIGH & ORANGE.

Hongkong, 18th Feb., 1911. [906]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings,
4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16,
Des Voeux Road Central.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA
East.

A HOUSE IN WONG-NEI-CHONG
Road.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS
East corner of Observation
Place. The Trams stop at the
door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS
adjoining the new Seaman's
Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.,
LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [150]

TO LET FURNISHED.

"LEWKNOR" No. 116, PLAN-
TATION ROAD, Peak, from
April 15th next.

Apply—
M. W. SLADE,
Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th Jan., 1911. [814]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 6A, DUNDRELL
STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st February, 1911. [61]

MAN CHEONG,

10, WELLINGTON STREET CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWING
WORK.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES'
TAILORS and OUTFITTERS.

EMBROIDERY, PONGEE SILK,
GLASS CLOTH, CANTON
SILK and LACES, &c., &c.,

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. 835

Consignees

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMER
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are
herby informed that their Goods, with
the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables, are being landed and stored
at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon,
and West Point Godowns, whence
delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
goods remaining undelivered after the
2nd of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
2nd of March, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the
6th of March, 1911, or they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHRS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th Feb., 1911. [7]

"MOGUL" LINE OF
STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "HAZEE"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVER-
POOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Holt's Wharf, at Kowloon,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
2nd prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before the 22nd prox. or they will not
be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
2nd prox., at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th Feb., 1911. [914]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"PREUSSEN,"

Captain Bahle, having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Company, Limited, whence
delivery may be obtained against Bills-
of-Lading countersigned by the Under-
signed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on
unless notice to the contrary be given
to-day.

All claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be re-
cognized.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
2nd March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods must be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
1st March

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1885)

NEW SERIES No. 8477

晚七廿月正年三統宣

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

六拜禮

號五廿月二英港香

113 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

Telegrams.

COURSING.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Feb. 17, 10 p.m.
The Waterloo Cup has been won by Jabberwock, who beat Silk and Scarlet in the final.

EGYPT'S GARRISON.

SCOTS GUARDS UNDER ORDERS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Feb. 17, 10 p.m.
The Scots Guards are under orders for Egypt.
The regiment sails on the 25th.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

UNVEILING OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Feb. 17, 10 p.m.
In order to suit the convenience of the Kaiser, May 16 has been fixed as the date for the unveiling of the Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace. The ceremony will be performed by His Majesty the King.

YUNNAN.

VICEROY LI TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 17.
Viceroys Li of Yunnan has tendered his resignation as a consequence of the recent trouble on the frontier.

THE GENDARMERIE.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 17.
The proposal to disband the gendarmes is opposed by the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces, and the Throne has, therefore, abandoned the idea for the present.
Eighty per cent. of the force will be retained, the pick of the men being kept for duty.

AN ANTI-FOREIGN MANDARIN.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 17.
The Regent has been making inquiries of the Grand Council as to the whereabouts of the mandarin Tsun, ex-Viceroy of Canton. It is said that the latter is likely to be given a high post.
Ex-Viceroy Tsun is an anti-foreign official of the old school. The present Viceroy Chang Ming Chi was his private secretary and advisor.

A WISE STEP.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 17.
The Ministry of the Interior (Ming Cheng Pu) has issued a notice to all native barbers in Peking to take care to keep their shops and utensils clean in order to minimise the danger of infectious diseases.

NATIVE BARBERS WARNED TO KEEP CLEAN.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 17.
The proposal to send the cruiser Hoi Sun to Singapore has been abandoned.
The British, French and Japanese Ministers have used their good offices with the Grand Council, advising it to regard the situation seriously and take wise steps to prevent an outbreak.
The Regent and his Council are at a loss what to do. His Imperial Highness sent Prince Ching, although the aged statesman is ill, and with him discussed the situation.

CHINA WARNED.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The British Minister has not agreed to the proposal that the period for the suppression of opium should be shortened.

OPIMUM.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The British Minister has not agreed to the proposal that the period for the suppression of opium should be shortened.

Telegrams.

THE HUNGHUTZE.

RED-BEARDED ROBBERS ACTIVE.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 17.
The Hunghutze are again active in Manchuria.
They have taken advantage of the unsettled conditions due to the plague to harass the country people, whom they are robbing right and left.
They are particularly daring in the neighbourhood of Fulan, and a certain foreign power has moved troops into the district.

CHINA AND ENGLAND.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
Alarming reports are reaching the Grand Council from the South West.

ADVANCE INTO SZECHUAN OF BRITISH TROOPS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The Viceroy of Szechuan telegraphs that a British force has crossed the frontier.
The Chinese Amban at Lhasa reports that British troops are advancing into Tibet, and marching towards Szechuan.

REGENT GREATLY ALARMED.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The Regent is greatly alarmed, and is holding long conferences with his Ministers.
The Amban asks that steps be immediately taken to have the advance of the British troops stopped.

THE NEW CABINET.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The Grand Council fear that the new Cabinet, as proposed, will have too great power, and it, therefore, will form an advisory council of thirty members, thus equalising matters.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The situation arising out of the dispute between Russia and China over the Mongolian frontier questions is becoming increasingly grave.

GRAVE SITUATION: ARMY BEING MOBILISED.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The situation arising out of the dispute between Russia and China over the Mongolian frontier questions is becoming increasingly grave.
The Throne has ordered the Hanyang armies and the troops from the Two Kiang to proceed at once to Tientsin. Troops from the other southern provinces are also to go north, the mobilisation to be completed within five days.

CHINA PROTESTS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to H. E. Shap Yin Tu, Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, to protest against the advance of Russian troops into Mongolia.
The Council has telegraphed to the Mongolian authorities to keep careful watch on Russian movements and report at once any activity. The Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces have been asked by the Throne to make suggestions as to the best way to relieve the situation.

CHINA WARNED.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The British, French and Japanese Ministers have used their good offices with the Grand Council, advising it to regard the situation seriously and take wise steps to prevent an outbreak.
The Regent and his Council are at a loss what to do. His Imperial Highness sent Prince Ching, although the aged statesman is ill, and with him discussed the situation.

Telegrams.

FENGTIEN RAILWAY.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
Traffic has been resumed on the Fengtien Railway, but the foreign Ministers have expressed the hope that it should at once cease in the event of a recrudescence of the plague.

BARBERS STRIKE.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The Chinese barbers have struck work in consequence of the Board of Interior's new regulations as to keeping shops and utensils clean.

RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS IN MONGOLIA.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The Chinese in Fengtien have telegraphed to Peking praying the Grand Council not to accept Viceroy Hsi Liang's resignation.

ADVANCING TOWARDS THREE EASTERN PROVINCES.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The Chinese in Fengtien have telegraphed to Peking praying the Grand Council not to accept Viceroy Hsi Liang's resignation.

GRAND COUNCIL WANTS YUAN SHIH K'AI.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The Chinese in Fengtien have telegraphed to Peking praying the Grand Council not to accept Viceroy Hsi Liang's resignation.

YUAN SHIH K'AI.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The President of the Board of War has memorialised the Throne suggesting the raising of a foreign loan to be devoted to placing the army on a strong footing.

THE CRISIS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The situation arising out of the dispute between Russia and China over the Mongolian frontier questions is becoming increasingly grave.
The Throne has ordered the Hanyang armies and the troops from the Two Kiang to proceed at once to Tientsin. Troops from the other southern provinces are also to go north, the mobilisation to be completed within five days.

CHINA PROTESTS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to H. E. Shap Yin Tu, Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, to protest against the advance of Russian troops into Mongolia.
The Council has telegraphed to the Mongolian authorities to keep careful watch on Russian movements and report at once any activity. The Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces have been asked by the Throne to make suggestions as to the best way to relieve the situation.

CHINA'S COMMERCE.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The Viceroy of the Liang Kiang has memorialised the Throne suggesting that commercial commissioners be appointed to proceed to the Straits to investigate trade conditions.

A SUGGESTION FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
The Viceroy of the Liang Kiang has memorialised the Throne suggesting that commercial commissioners be appointed to proceed to the Straits to investigate trade conditions.
He adds that they should be instructed to use every endeavour to persuade rich Chinese merchants in Singapore to return to China with a view to developing business in the Yangtze Valley.
The Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce strongly opposes the suggestion that Viceroy should be empowered to appoint their own Taois of industry.
The Board considers it should retain full power in this direction.

Telegrams.

TROUBLE IN YUNNAN.

FRENCH FORCE CROSSES THE FRONTIER.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 20.
Yet another entry of foreign troops into Chinese territory is reported.
An urgent telegram has been received by the Waiwupu from Viceroy Li of Yunnan stating that a French force has crossed the frontier, and has taken up a strong position along the railway.
He asks for instructions to be sent immediately.

MANCHURIA.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 21.
The Chinese in Fengtien have telegraphed to Peking praying the Grand Council not to accept Viceroy Hsi Liang's resignation.

THE VICEROY'S RESIGNATION.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 21.
The Chinese in Fengtien have telegraphed to Peking praying the Grand Council not to accept Viceroy Hsi Liang's resignation.

CANTON'S LEOPERS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 21.
The Chinese in Fengtien have telegraphed to Peking praying the Grand Council not to accept Viceroy Hsi Liang's resignation.

UNDESIRABLES TO BE ISOLATED.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 21.
The Chinese in Fengtien have telegraphed to Peking praying the Grand Council not to accept Viceroy Hsi Liang's resignation.

MANILA CARNIVAL.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 21.
The Carnival opened to-day at Manila ranks as the best yet held. Over ninety thousand visitors have arrived in the City.

THE BEST YET HELD.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 21.
The Carnival opened to-day at Manila ranks as the best yet held. Over ninety thousand visitors have arrived in the City.

OVER NINETY THOUSAND VISITORS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 21.
The Carnival opened to-day at Manila ranks as the best yet held. Over ninety thousand visitors have arrived in the City.

THE CRISIS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 21.
The situation arising out of the dispute between Russia and China over the Mongolian frontier questions is becoming increasingly grave.

JAPANESE OPINION.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 21.
The situation arising out of the dispute between Russia and China over the Mongolian frontier questions is becoming increasingly grave.

Telegrams.

THE PRIZE RING.

LANG DISQUALIFIED.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22, 12.5 a.m.
The Lang-Langford fight drew a large and excited house at the Olympia, and was organised by McIntosh.
In the sixth round Lang was disqualified by the referee for hitting Langford while down.
Lang was disqualified the other day for striking Curran while the latter was on the ground.

THE CRISIS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Chinese officials in Mongolia have telegraphed to Peking reporting that Russian troops are advancing into Mongolia in large numbers. They are at a loss what to do, and ask for instructions.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING IN LARGE NUMBERS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Chinese officials in Mongolia have telegraphed to Peking reporting that Russian troops are advancing into Mongolia in large numbers. They are at a loss what to do, and ask for instructions.

CHINA WILLING TO ACCEPT STIPULATIONS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Chinese officials in Mongolia have telegraphed to Peking reporting that Russian troops are advancing into Mongolia in large numbers. They are at a loss what to do, and ask for instructions.

THE CRISIS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Chinese officials in Mongolia have telegraphed to Peking reporting that Russian troops are advancing into Mongolia in large numbers. They are at a loss what to do, and ask for instructions.

MACAO JOINS THE DANCE.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
A telegram was received to-day by the Waiwupu from H. E. Chang Ming Chi, Viceroy of Canton, reporting that Portuguese troops have crossed into Chinese territory in small parties at several points.
He urges the immediate lodging of a strong protest.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The British Minister has addressed the Waiwupu urging the immediate settlement of affairs in Tibet.

BRITISH MINISTER URGES SETTLEMENT.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The British Minister has addressed the Waiwupu urging the immediate settlement of affairs in Tibet.

Telegrams.

THE PLAGUE.

OPTIMISTIC REPORT BY A JAPANESE EXPERT.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
Good news has been received here with reference to the plague in Manchuria.
Dr. S. Kitazato, the Government expert, has reported on the result of his investigations.
He states that preventive measures adopted by the Japanese authorities are most satisfactory. Conditions have greatly improved, and no new case has been reported since February 7 in Dairen.

THE CRISIS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
It is reported from Changchun that the plague has increased in virulence there.

HOME POLITICS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
Two more cases of bubonic plague were reported in Fatsan on the 19th inst. Both proved fatal.

DEBATE ON VETO BILL.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Premier, Mr. Asquith, has introduced the Veto Bill in the House of Commons.
There was a large attendance of members, and the greatest interest was evinced.
A great debate followed.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Grand Council has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James to urge the British Foreign Office to order the withdrawal of troops from Yunnan, before the frontier question is dealt with.

THE CRISIS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Russian Minister has handed an ultimatum to China, stating that if she does not agree to the full demands of Russia war will be declared.
It is believed that the Grand Council will agree.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Russian Minister has handed an ultimatum to China, stating that if she does not agree to the full demands of Russia war will be declared.
It is believed that the Grand Council will agree.

SATISFACTORY REPLY.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Russian Minister has handed an ultimatum to China, stating that if she does not agree to the full demands of Russia war will be declared.
It is believed that the Grand Council will agree.

Telegrams.

THE PRIZE RING.

LANG VERSUS LANGFORD.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22, 0.25 p.m.
The leading critics agree that in the prize fight between Lang and Langford at the Olympia, Langford was miles ahead of Lang.
As we stated in our telegraphic columns yesterday, Lang was disqualified by the referee in the sixth round for hitting Langford while down.

MINISTERS CONFER.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
During the last week or so, the British, Russian, French and Japanese Ministers have met in conference several times.
The points at issue between China and the countries represented were gone into fully, but it is not known what transpired.

YUNNAN.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Waiwupu has sent a Note to the British Minister asking for the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Yunnan.
The Minister has replied, refusing the request. He informs the Board that Great Britain will not withdraw until the delimitation of the frontier is completed, and further, that two treaty ports must be opened.
The Waiwupu is inclined to agree and has instructed Viceroy Li to investigate the matter.

GREAT BRITAIN DEMANDS TREATY PORTS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Waiwupu has sent a Note to the British Minister asking for the immediate withdrawal of the British troops from Yunnan.
The Minister has replied, refusing the request. He informs the Board that Great Britain will not withdraw until the delimitation of the frontier is completed, and further, that two treaty ports must be opened.
The Waiwupu is inclined to agree and has instructed Viceroy Li to investigate the matter.

THE CRISIS.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Russian Minister has handed an ultimatum to China, stating that if she does not agree to the full demands of Russia war will be declared.
It is believed that the Grand Council will agree.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Russian Minister has handed an ultimatum to China, stating that if she does not agree to the full demands of Russia war will be declared.
It is believed that the Grand Council will agree.

SATISFACTORY REPLY.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Russian Minister has handed an ultimatum to China, stating that if she does not agree to the full demands of Russia war will be declared.
It is believed that the Grand Council will agree.

THE ARMY.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Board of War has ordered the immediate mobilisation of eight divisions of the Northern Army.
Additional funds are to be voted for the maintenance and improvement of China's forces.

CHINA'S POLICE.

[SHANGHAI PO "SERVICE"]
Peking, Feb. 22.
The Throne has sanctioned the suggestion of the Board of Interior that Captain-Superintendents of Police be appointed to each province.

Telegrams

JAPANESE ACTIVITY.

MANCHURIAN GENTRY ALARMED.

[“SHUN PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 22.
The Chinese gentry in the Three Eastern Provinces are greatly alarmed at Japanese activity throughout southern Manchuria.

They have reported to Peking that a census is being taken of the peoples and houses by the Japanese, and they protest against this. The message bewails the loss of Chinese rights and declares the situation critical.

MANILA CARNIVAL.

BRITISH VISITORS MET BY FETE COMMITTEE.

[THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.]
Manila, Feb. 23, 3.15 p.m.
The British visitors from Hongkong arrived here to-day, and were met on landing by the Fete Committee.

Later they were entertained at a dinner by General Bell at the Army Headquarters.

In the afternoon Mrs. Forbes, wife of the Governor, held a reception at the Palace.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, Feb. 24, 12.45.
The Hongkong players to-day were only Messrs. Brierley, Sullivan, and Ronder Harris.

They play in the second round of the tennis championship to-day.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

THOUSANDS MARCHING INTO MONGOLIA.

CHINESE PREPARED FOR HOSTILITIES.

[“SHUN PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 23.
The Russian soldiers, numbering several tens of thousands, are advancing into Mongolia, and the Board of War is preparing for the commencement of hostilities.

[“SHUN PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 23.
The trouble between Russia and China is expected to have reached a satisfactory solution. At present, the only point in dispute is with regard to the question of the right of free trade in China.

CAUSE OF THE ADVANCE.

[“SHUN PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 23.
The Russian Minister in Peking has notified the different Foreign Ministers saying that the advance of Russian troops into Mongolia was caused by the repeated refusals, on the part of China, to consider the Russian demands.

SHARP RISE IN RUBBER AGAIN.

[THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Feb. 23, 9.25 p.m.
Another sharp rise has taken place in rubber.

CHINA TO MANUFACTURE GUNS.

FACTORY IN TIENTSIN.

[“SHUN PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 23.
The Presidents of the Tschupin, Luchumpu, and Yuchuanpu have had a Conference as to the proposal for putting aside five million taels for the establishment of a factory in Tientsin, capable of manufacturing guns.

CANTON'S EX-TARTAR GENERAL.

TO BE MADE VICEROY.

[“SHUN PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 23.
The Viceroy of Fukien will be transferred to Peking, and the vacancy will probably be filled by the popular Ex-Tartar General of Canton.

Telegrams

THE PLAGUE.

GRADUALLY DISAPPEARING.

[“SHUN PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 23.
The Governor of Shantung has telegraphed to the Grand Council to the effect that plague in the north is showing signs of disappearance.

CHINESE IN THE STATES.

PROTEST FROM PEKING.

[“SHUN PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, Feb. 23.
The Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at Washington urging him to enter a protest with the United States Government as to the law compelling Chinese emigrants to stay in isolated wooden houses on arrival in San Francisco.

ANARCHY IN JAPAN.

KOKUMINTO'S RESOLUTION REJECTED.

[“INDEPENDENT NEWS” AGENCY.]

Tokio, Feb. 24.
The resolution of the Kokuminto (Opposition Party) denouncing the Cabinet for negligence in allowing the recent anarchist plot to develop to such a serious extent as it did, was presented yesterday to the Diet.

It formed the subject of a hot debate, but eventually was rejected by the narrow majority of 7, (100 votes against 93).

The Cabinet was defended by Seiyukai party, which recently came to an agreement with the Government.

FREE PASSAGE SCHEME.

FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

24th inst.

At the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon an important paper was laid on the table explanatory of the scheme which has been devised by the Government and approved by the Secretary of State with reference to the granting of free passages home to subordinate civil servants.

The scheme is subject to the following conditions:—

After a period of 5-14 years' service the officer to have 9 months' leave on half pay. 2nd class (non mail) passage will be provided by the Government in steamers to be selected by the Government. During the year in which leave is taken and the preceding year, any leave taken, beyond leave on medical grounds, will be deducted from the nine months' half pay leave. The number of free passages will be limited to 2-1-2 full fares; and additional passage money being defrayed by the officer concerned. In case of an officer's death, his family will be given a free passage home equivalent to 1-1-2 full fares. Officers domiciled in a gold-using country elsewhere than in the United Kingdom will have themselves to pay the difference between the actual cost of passage, and the cost of passage to the United Kingdom. Officers holding offices coming within the scope of the scheme will not be paid any half-pay for performing the duties of any other officer.

Appended is a list of officers entitled to the free passage scheme:—

Harbour Master's Department.—Master of S. Y. Stanley, 8 light-house keepers, 7 revenue officers, Supreme Court.—2 bailiffs. District Officer's Department.—3 land bailiffs. Fire Brigade.—assistant engineer and station officer. Prison.—1 chief warder, 3 principal warders, 22 warders, Hospitals and Asylums.—5 wardmasters, Sanitary Department.—24 inspectors, 1 storekeeper. Public Works Department.—15 overseers 1st class, 1 overseer 2nd class, 2 land bailiffs. Post Office.—senior clerk, superintendent, Registration and parcels branch, superintendent of mails, supervisor.

An application was heard on Thursday at the Magistracy by Mr. J. R. Wood for the extradition of a Chinese from Macao for armed robbery on the 4th Jan. last. Mr. J. J. Loria, Portuguese Consul, watched the case for the Portuguese Government. Mr. Wilson defended.

BIRTH.

Souza.—On February 15, at 36 Haskell Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Conceicao de Souza, a son.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in “THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH” should be addressed to The Editor, 47, Des Voeux Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected M.S., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

Weekly—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional.

Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional 40 per cent. is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world 1-3 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, Twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and to print the news without fear or favour.

THE

Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1911

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS.

(18th February.)

It will be remembered that recently we made mention of a very important movement which has taken form among the mercantile marine officers and engineers on the China coast with reference to the betterment of their conditions of service.

The matter in question does not affect any remarks which we have to offer now, but it may as well be recalled that the point upon which the officers and engineers agreed to combine was the putting of their claims before the big shipping companies for the allowance of passage money home and back at the expiry of their first contract term.

That matter has not yet been settled; at any rate we have not heard of it. But this combined action amongst sea-faring men in the Far East is forcing what they consider to be their rightful demands upon the reluctant attention of the shipping companies, in itself a highly significant development; and it is capable of producing far-reaching results. One thing that it cannot fail to bring prominently before the mind of every sea-faring man in these waters is the question: How do we stand at the present moment, so far as organisation is concerned?

In most places in the Far East neither the deck department nor the engine-room department lacks outward and visible sign of organisation. From Bombay to Shanghai we find Marine Officers' Associations and Engineers' Institutions, all more or less in a fairly healthy and flourishing condition and doing very valuable work in protecting the interests of their members and fostering in every possible way the professions which they represent.

It is strange to think that Hongkong of all places in the East should be most noticeable for lack of combination amongst officers and engineers. There is, of course, the Engineers' and Shipbuilders' Institution in Hongkong. The usefulness of this society no one can gainsay, and that its value is thoroughly appreciated by engineers, both land and marine, in the Colony is shown by its membership roll, no less than by the large attendances which are the rule on those occasions when papers on technical subjects are read at the Institution rooms by well known experts. But so far as the deck officers are concerned, they are absolutely without any representative association in Hongkong. It was not always so. For many years there flourished a very healthy Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, for the inauguration of which Mr. Chas. Duncanson, the then Editor of the “Hongkong Telegraph,” was largely responsible. This Association, if it had never done anything else, justified its existence in the fullest degree by the part it took in getting passed into law in Hongkong, the Sunday Labour Ordinance, which prohibited the working of cargo on ships lying in the Harbour on Sundays. This law has now been extended to all British Crown Colonies. Unfortunately, after the departure of Mr. Chas. Duncanson and one or two of the more ardent spirits, the Association fell upon evil days, deteriorated into a mere social club, and then finally broke up.

But because the late association was allowed to pass into obscurity, unheeded, unthought, and unregarded, that is no reason why the marine officers sailing out of Hongkong should not be represented here by an association rejuvenated and filled with youthful vigour. There is a crying need for such an organisation. One only requirement is the company of a group of ships' officers for five minutes to discover that there is not a single man among them who does not anxiously desire the formation of such a body. It is only when the matter of initiating is raised that the weakness of the officers themselves becomes apparent. All are willing enough to become members of such a society, once it has been put upon an established basis. But none is to be found willing to take the initial steps necessary to set the thing a-going. The excuse commonly put forward is that any man who takes a prominent part in the inauguration of an association of officers would have his name made unpleasantly prominent in the head office of the company which he serves. In all conscience this is a pusillanimous attitude to adopt in an affair of this kind, which has such an important bearing upon the working conditions of the marine officer, and it is to be hoped that before long some of the more fearless spirits among them will take seriously the project of forming a new Marine Officers' Association here, so as to bring Hongkong into line with other great ports in the East, behind which, in this respect, she is at present lagging with very slow steps indeed.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

(20th February.)

The situation between Russia and China, by now, has come to a head with something of suddenness, and it cannot be denied that a grave crisis confronts the Empire. The causes of the rupture between the two Powers are far from being of a nature that would justify drastic steps by either side were it not for the principle underlying—namely, the straightforward and honest recognition and carrying out of treaty stipulations. Needless to say the failure in this respect is to be laid to the door of China. The Mongolian frontier question, when one remembers that the region itself is scarcely as yet under adequate control, is trivial in the extreme; but China, that is, the Central Government, either through a misplaced confidence in its own powers or an equally misplaced obedience to the urgent spirit of a nation newly awakened, has made this same question a peg on which to hang its own dignity. Russia's perfectly justifiable attitude will shock we believe that same dignity into the path of common sense. Briefly, war is impossible. We are convinced of this, although we do not make the mistake of regarding the Peiyang and Nanking armies as a negligible quantity. The troops at China's disposal, now being mobilised under urgent orders from Peking, showed, as we have seen, during the Chihli, and Nanking manœuvres a high efficiency, and they would undoubtedly give a surprisingly good account of themselves in an area of war-like operations such as Mongolia. But the Prince Regent and such wise Counsellors as the aged Prince Ching, Na Tung, and Liang Tan Yen are not men likely to hurry their country into a position from which it could not hope to gain any material benefit, but rather lose much of the prestige which a very honest, if somewhat too strenuous, desire to progress has already conferred upon China. The gravity of the situation lies not so much in the dispute between Russia and China over a very local problem, but rather in the effect, which the settlement of this dispute will have upon the mass of public opinion. Peking will do the wise thing, but her wisdom will, we fear, appear to the hotpots of Young China as an abrogation of their newly-

recognised rights. We have the opinion of thoughtful members of the Chinese community of Hongkong, that the hurried mobilisation and despatch of troops to the rallying point of Tientsin is the result of the recognition by the central authorities of the danger of a popular demonstration following the settlement of the Mongolian dispute. Recent years have taught us that the smallest differences of opinion between China and her neighbours are regarded by the student-body as an indication of Occidental aggression. We are forced to realise that they will regard Russia's demands as a very grievous attempt on China's rights, and the consequent ebullition of misdirected patriotism will disturb the country at a time when it is already far from normal. The plague, or rather its results, is a factor in the situation which must not be neglected. The north generally is disturbed, and the hot-head propaganda which is almost certain to follow Peking's recognition of Russia's just claims will be carried on in a field particularly dangerous. Herein, as we have said, lies the gravity of the situation, and it would be a bold prophet who would dare to forebode its probable results. We can only hope that the Peking Government, having failed so signally to protect China's rights by forcing her through its own pig-headedness into an impossible position, will now take care that the aggressive spirit of the nation does not hurry it into actions that can have only one result. As friends of China we naturally do not wish to see her youthful ambition receive too rude a shock. It is a justifiable ambition, and we trust, will carry the great Empire to its proper place among the Powers; but Chinese public opinion has not attained, and will not for many years attain, that restraint which is so necessary. The nation is passing through a period of tribulation, but with wise counsels in the Provincial Assemblies, and wise administration by the Viceroy and Governors, it should emerge from it better and stronger for the lesson it is now being taught. We look to this crisis to bring forth in China a manifestation of the true spirit of greatness—recognition of the rights of others, recognition of its own dignity and restraint under control.

YUAN SHIH K'AI.
(BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.)

(21st February.)

The recall of Yuan Shih-k'ai to power, foreshadowed in our telegrams to-day, will bring into the arena of Chinese politics a character at once elusive, notorious, and praiseworthy. The last, because no Chinese official, not even excepting the great Li Hung-chang himself, has been responsible for more or better reforms; notorious, because but for him the coup d'etat of 1898, when the unfortunate Kwang Hsu was finally bereft of all Imperial power, were impossible; elusive, since no man has yet gauged Yuan's deep intentions. He has been called the greatest living Chinaman. He has been exalted by his countrymen and his rumoured execution hailed with joy. He has established a modern city in the metropolitan province of Chihli, and he allowed that same city of Tientsin to be battered by the Boxers. He stands in the eyes of most foreigners as a prince of progress, but he sold his master, Kwang Hsu, to the reactionary Empress Dowager and gave over to the executioner's sword the supporters of Kong Yi Wei. Such is Yuan, the proposed new Chief of the Waiwupu. Let me briefly tell the story of his rise and fall.

The beginning was small. The future satrap of Chihli and confident of the Empress Dowager comes of humble parentage, and lacked that influence which helps ambition. But he found in Li Hung-chang a mentor, a friend, and a strong supporter, and first in Korea and then as Governor of Shantung displayed an ability that brought him to the front. He was at once strong to withstand aggression on China, open to recognise the rights of others and unscrupulous where his own ambitions were concerned. Never has an official preserved so fine a balance on the political fence. Translated from Shantung to the great Viceroyalty of Chihli, he at once, and with conspicuous

success, introduced the most drastic reforms. The Peiyang army—a force of no mean merit—is of his creation, (and, by the way, the most powerful weapon he possessed). The Tientsin garrison, later copied by Peking, the same city's sanitation, road-making, interior government and a hundred other improvements are also mainly his work. Ready to be as unprogressive as the most hide-bound Manchurians of them all, he saw that the times spelt progress and threw himself heart and soul into the improvement. Then came the change. Kwang Hsu and the great reformer Kong Yi Wei came to grips with the Empress Dowager and her reactionaries. On the attitude of the troops—the Peiyang army—depended the struggle. The reformers were assured of Yuan's whole-hearted help even to the extent of imprisoning the Dowager. At the eleventh hour he exploded the plot to dethrone her to that great lady, placed his men at her disposal, and Kwang Hsu lost his throne in all but name. In 1900, again, he held his trained troops in readiness outside Tientsin, but though assuring foreigners of his protection moved neither hand nor foot to help. Besieged by both parties, Yuan sat on the fence, to return, unharmed, when all was over to his Viceroyalty. Again he threw his weight into the scale of progress, and steadily augmented his personal power. Writer after writer hailed him as the saviour of China, but fate, for the moment, waited on him in the guise of a Grand Councillorship. It was “Irish promotion,” and he knew it, and from the moment of his acceptance of office, was ready for instant flight. The moment came with the death of the Empress Dowager. Yuan was impeached, disgraced and condemned. He fled to his ancestral home—ruined to all seeming. Now the very men who once compassed his downfall “strongly support” his recall. In what character will he come back? As the friend of progress or the cold-blooded assistant of reaction? If I know the man, the former. He will, as he always did, support the carrying out of treaties—when national and personal suicide is the alternative. As President of the Waiwupu he will strive to the utmost to bring China into friendly touch with the powers, and he will succeed because he will realise that China wishes him to succeed. Progressive in obedience to the spirit of the times, even if that spirit be reactionary, Yuan Shih-k'ai is an opportunist of a clearness of vision that no consideration can dim. Should he come again to power, China will feel once more the master-hand upon the reins, just such another hand as that of his late mistress; but let it be remembered of Yuan Shih-k'ai that he is an indicator, an illustrator, of public opinion, never its master.

AMERICAN DEFEAT IN THE PACIFIC.

(22nd February.)

At this moment when the Manila Carnival is, so to speak, fettering American prosperity in the Pacific; it is with something of a shock that we read the reports on American trade of 1910 by the Government at Washington. Not to put too fine a point upon it they show that American trade in the Pacific has been routed. This is the pessimistic but careful opinion of Mr. Frederick McCormick, the Peking representative of the Associated Press and one of the best-known American journalists in the Far East. He briefly gives the story of the decline of American exports to China from the year 1905. Thus, first, roughly amounting to fifty-nine million of dollars, it declined to thirty millions in 1909, then to twenty-three, then to twenty-one, then to nineteen, while last year they only amounted to fifteen millions or little more than a fourth of the maximum. The actual figures were: 1905, \$53,000,000; 1910, \$15,500,000. They spell American defeat in the Pacific: this must be the striking comment of commercial history upon America's expansion in the Far East which it was prophesied was making the Pacific Ocean an American lake. As Mr. McCormick points out during President Taft's candidacy for the Presidency, which was partly promoted on the basis of his

statesmanship in the Orient, the decline in the importance of European affairs to America and the appreciation of the Pacific, were confirmed. Alaska was purchased in order that America should become the strongest Pacific power, Hawaii was acquired in order to exclude foreign control of a commanding position in the mid-Pacific, and every effort was made to promote the welfare of the Philippine Islands. The compilers of the official report, which is to say, the consuls-general and consuls throughout China and the East generally, are of opinion that the fault lies in the failure of America to prepare for the post-bellum prosperity in the Far East, foreseen by other nations after the Russo-Japanese war. Japan, Germany, and Great Britain have, at the worst, held their own, and, at the best, greatly strengthened their positions in the area of Far Eastern trade by their far-sighted recognition of the changes, foreshadowed in 1905 and previously, which would take place in conditions in China. As they point out, previous to 1903 foreign goods were laid out at the seaboard docks in China and, it might be said, left for the Chinese to carry away if they chose. Now the foreign trader has been forced to come into the highways and byways himself, with the result that over China's roads plod the consular officials compiling trade reports, the civilian traders, the inspectors of trade, the foreign trader himself, the itinerant vendor hawking patent medicines, pins and cigarettes, and the “drummer” forcing the sale of articles ranging from a needle to an anchor. The American trade alone shows a decline in goods handled by the “middleman.” Another equally important factor in this regrettable situation is the failure of the American Government to wisely subsidise its mercantile marine. In this connection Japan has dealt a heavy blow to American prosperity by extending her ship subsidies, investing Imperial funds in industries, extending the state monopolies of salt, camphor, tobacco and the railways, and carrying the German system of Imperial aid to trade further even than Germany. She has thus met the one-time menace of American competition in influence in Eastern Asia, and met it with surprising success. Japan is regarded by Mr. McCormick and other authorities as having made the most formidable onslaught of any date upon American trade in China in the lines of cotton, timber, flour, and kerosene, and as having practically dominated the carrying trade. It is not, however, Japanese competition that has routed American trade in China so much as America's failure to make the most of her opportunities and to realise that different conditions need different methods. It is to be hoped that the great white power on the Pacific may regain the position which she has temporarily lost owing to lack of initiative and a total misconception of existing facts.

THE INVASION OF CHINA.

(24th February.)

The eyes of the world are once more focussed on the East—that part of the globe which has been the scene of ghastly struggles and which promises to be the cradle of national fervour and immense commercial potentialities. That which demands the attention of the reading world, and commands the study of all the chancelleries of Europe, must be on a huge scale, or, it is a development which carries with it the possibility of vast influence. To-day, venerable and effete China once more rivets the thoughts of many men, in many countries. A mighty movement is in operation; the thinking-world halts, and wonders where the hand of destiny will guide the awakening giant empire of the East. We who are on the threshold of China need no announcement to be made as to the fanfare of trumpets, the march of military men, the progress of a panopied cavalcade before we realise that diplomacy has become impatient and exhausted, and might is prepared to conquer right. The distant world must learn of how—probably days old—of military movements or it realises that the situation is acute in China, or that em-

pire thirst has seized a neighbouring nation. The well-informed men in the East have not spent years in the study of men without acquiring some knowledge of the ways of the Oriental, and whatever may be the pretext now advanced for the invasion of China by Russian troops, it is a fact familiar to many in Hongkong that the Czar's officials had for the past two years massed a huge force on the borders of Mongolia. With what object? This was before the relations between China and Russia were (publicly) strained, and before the Peking authorities could be accused of any semblance of inactivity in regard to the suppression of the plague. Viewing the situation as it is to-day—with tens of thousands of Russian troops marching into Manchuria, plague being combated in the north, royalty fleeing from the capital leaving intense anxiety and alarm in its place—we cannot help striking a note of sympathy with China. Of a truth it may be said, "Sorrows come not in single spies but in battalions." The government in St. Petersburg may have grown impatient over the manner in which Chinese diplomats grapple with and solve problems; it may have had cause to make a demonstration; but it remains yet to be proved that some movement of military aggression was not contemplated months ago in order to occupy territory which had been eyed with favour for years past. It was evident that China could not resist any movement, even temporarily, and some of the intrigues in Peking—who may revel in the title of diplomats—have before now estranged the practical sympathy of America and Great Britain. They will neither recognise the spirit nor the letter of treaties solemnly entered into; they will not sanction any advanced policy of thought or action which tends to lift the wheels of government from the rut of old days, but they delight in juggling with words and pitting nation against nation. They have sown the seed of discontent for the past ten years; they are reaping the harvest. What will be the outcome of this invasion no man dare prophesy to-day. Russian papers have lifted the veil on the ambitions of the people of the Czar; they are now witnessed by the reading world. China is in a parlous state. She wants a man of character and integrity to administer the affairs of the empire; the times demand a body of honest officials. Pity it is that there is so feeble a sense of patriotism displayed among the people. Still, this may be inculcated when the hammer of Fate falls on the anvil of circumstance. To-day China is battered and bruised; the invasion has commenced, her territories are to be utilised for a time; but we feel sure that the day will dawn when China will rise in her youthful vigour, not only to resist invasion and uphold her honour in the courts of the world, but be able to lead nations in the clean and clear paths of diplomacy, and her people will occupy a higher and a nobler plane of thought than they enjoy to-day. There can be no war to-day; China is not for war, has not the power to conduct it. Her war will be with corruption in official circles, and her greatest conquest will be over the ignorance of her massed, mute millions.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

We are informed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., the general agents, that at a meeting of the Consulting Committee of the China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., held to-day, it was decided to recommend to shareholders at the forthcoming annual meeting that a final dividend of \$5 per share should be declared (making 10 per cent for the year), \$80,000 passed to credit of equalization of dividend fund and \$22,730.30 carried forward to next account.

MARINE COURT.

24th inst. At the Marine Court to-morrow there is down for hearing, before Mr. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., a case in which Captain A. H. Stewart, of the s.s. Haimun, charges Captain Marayama, of the O.S.K. s.s. Daiji, with failing to observe the rules of the road in the waters of the Colony at 5 a.m. this morning.

CLOCK TOWER.

MOTION AT THE COUNCIL THIS AFTERNOON.

23rd inst.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon—H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard presiding—Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that a Clock Tower should be erected on the New Post Office according to the original design, with a suitable clock in it."

Mr. Pollock asked leave to amend his resolution by substituting the word "projected" for "original." This having been granted, he went on to say that in 1900 it had been recommended that a clock tower should be added to the new Post Office as it would serve a very useful purpose and be seen from the Harbour, and the Government took steps to erect at a cost of nearly \$40,000 a huge pedestal for that tower to stand upon. That pedestal was a very ugly object indeed. It projected above the roof of the Post Office and not only offended the eye but contravened one of the first canons of architecture—that every part of a building should be either ornamental or useful. We were justly proud of our Harbour and waterfront and we considered that our prominent public buildings should be finished in such a way as would reflect credit on the Colony and make a good impression upon the numerous body of travellers passing through Hongkong. They had been told that the primary expenditure of putting a tower and clock on the Post Office would amount to \$70,000. That was a comparatively small sum to pay in view of the fact that in round figures \$1,000,000 had already been or was to be spent upon the Post Office. It might be that the Government only intended to defer this work. He submitted that would be a very inexpedient course to adopt, for experience had shown them that the longer they postponed their works the more they had to pay for them in the end. If a new contract had to be entered into for the erection of a clock tower, there was a danger that the Colony would have to pay more than if the original project were carried to its natural termination. In conclusion, Mr. Pollock asked His Excellency to leave it to the official members to work as they thought fit in this matter as he had done in the cognate case of the proposal to run a tramway through the Botanic Gardens to the Peak.

Hon. Mr. Kewick, in seconding the motion, pointed out that the mover had made no reference to the old Clock Tower at the head of Pedder Street. It had served its purpose for many years and some people seemed to think it might serve a useful purpose for many years to come. He was averse to the removal of ancient landmarks and monuments, but he thought the time had come when the old Clock Tower was better out of the way. This and the placing of a new tower on the Post Office were two things that should be taken in conjunction. It was essential that in this Colony there should be some time piece, properly exposed, which would set the time for all. There was a daily time-gun fired, it was true, but that was done by a private firm. There was nothing to show people how to regulate their business as regards time. The estimated cost mentioned by the mover seemed to him to be very high but even if it was the lowest they should proceed with the completion of the general scheme and have a clock on the Post Office, visible from the Harbour, the Praya and the waterfront.

Hon. Mr. Howett supported the resolution on general principles but he was not at all in agreement with the idea that the erection of a new tower should mean the demolition of their old friend in Pedder Street. If it was possible to raise the money, they should have a clock on the Post Office.

The Director of Public Works recounted the various stages through which the proposal to erect a clock tower on the waterfront had passed. It was not

until the building of the Post Office had been begun, he said, that the idea of placing a clock tower upon it was applied. Sir Matthew Nathan proposed in 1905 that a clock tower should be added and a design was informally submitted to the Council in the same year. A vote for the projected work had actually appeared in the estimates, but since then it had not figured there. If the funds were available the erection of a clock tower on the Post Office was a work which would be willingly undertaken by the Government.

His Excellency said the position to-day was the same as in 1900, only more aggravated. They had now a railway loan amounting to about one million two hundred thousand pounds and the interest on that at 4 or 4.1-2 per cent. meant that they had to face close on five lakhs a year. There had been losses in the opium revenue and the liquor revenue had not come up to expectations. It was impossible at the present time for the Colony to embark on any work that was not of a very necessary nature. The Post Office was not the only public department that would occupy the new building. Other public offices would be housed there. The million dollars spent upon the Post Office he considered to be money exceedingly well laid out. He did not think they would be able to provide the money for the erection of a clock tower on the Post Office for several years to come. It was important that a tower could be erected at any future time without interfering with the work in the public building and by postponing it for a year or two they were not postponing it to the Greek Kalends. The time-hall served the Colony's needs as a time-keeper. He was prepared to accept the resolution if the mover agreed to insert the words "as soon as the finances of the Colony permit."

This having been agreed to the resolution was carried unanimously.

BILLIARDS.

In the Grand Hotel handicap Bell (owes 85) defeated Phillips (owes 85) in the semi final. A very poor exhibition was given. The best breaks were: Phillips, 18 twice and 15; Bell, 20 and 14. The scores at the finish were: Bell 250, Phillips 234.

The final will probably take place on Monday next, when Thornhill will meet Bell. The games played at the Soldiers' Club between the Police and the R.E. "A" team were of an even character. The first game was played between Captain Addison and P. C. Grimmett, and after a close contest resulted in favour of the R.E. man as follows—250-230. The next game was between Sapper Tooley and Inspector Withers. Withers won by 31 points.

Up to the present the R.E. "A" team has a lead of 122 points.

The last two games between the R.E. "A" team and the Police in the Soldiers' Club tournament were played last night, and resulted as follows:—P. C. Healey, 250—Sergt. Goddard, 181.

Sergt. Humbar, 250—Sergt. Pitt, 204. The R.E. man played a grand game and made breaks of 44, 20, 20, 21, 18 and 16.

The total scores are:—R.E. 1844 points and the Police 1745 points.

To-night the R.G.A. Staff team will commence their matches with K.O.Y.L.I. Left Half.

RUBBER SHARE PRICES.

24th inst.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, share and general brokers, favour us with the following prices cabled from London to-day:—Eastern Internat. S. d. Prom. United Sordangs... 117 0 " Lanadrons... 100 0 " United Sunatras... 9 0 " Sunatras Para... 12 0 " London Asiatics... 14 9 " Bortams... 8 0 " Tronohs... 38 9 "

A telegram from home announces that Mr. James Miller, one of the senior partners of Messrs. Adamson, Gillfillan Ltd., died of pneumonia. He lived in the Straits about 30 years.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

24th inst.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, on the first reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance for the incorporation and regulation of the University of Hongkong.

H.E. the Governor said that the bill before them must be familiar to all the members of the Council who had doubtless gone through it. The circumstances which gave rise to the bill was that in 1908 the Government was on the point of building the premises of the College of Medicine in a very restricted site and the discussion on that question brought into prominence the scheme for the establishment of an University in which the first faculty would be medicine and would thus absorb the college of medicine. That made the Colony decide whether the University scheme should be adopted and the Council was aware how Sir Hormusjee Mody came forward and offered to build the premises; how Mr. Swire offered £40,000 towards the endowment of the College and how with the sanction of the Secretary of State a site for the University was offered by the government and a sum of £300 per annum devoted to scholarships in the University. The Chinese community through the efforts of the Senior Member of the Council, took the matter up with enthusiasm and supported by the Viceroy of Canton who himself contributed a large sum, a public subscription was started in Canton.

The Chinese in Australia, Saigon, Penang, and elsewhere also came forward with subscriptions, with the result that at the end of last year the fund stood at \$782,345—exclusive of Mr. Swire's subscription—which at 1s. 9d. to the dollar the endowment stood at \$1,230,828. There was a separate sum of \$20,000 which had been raised for an anatomical theatre. The foundation stone was laid in March and the building would cost three lakhs. The University still needed a considerable sum if the University was to be worthy of so ambitious a title and capable of affording instruction in many branches of learning and of promoting researches. That was the present state of the material side of the question. He thought the generosity of both Chinese and foreigners was proof positive of the unbounded interest taken in the University by this Colony. He looked upon it as nothing short of marvellous that a small colony like this at a time of trade depression should have dared to embark on so great a project, and should have succeeded so well. The object was to make Hongkong a centre of high education in the East which would attract to these shores those who sought to graduate in Western knowledge instead of incurring long years of exile in Europe or America. The movement for the acquisition of Western knowledge had nowadays grown to be the most pronounced feature of Chinese progress. Students were flocking in batches of 50 to America and to Europe and to Japan. This movement could no more be arrested than the tides of the ocean. Posteriorly, he thought, would applaud the foresight which had prompted this Colony to take the lead in this great movement—a fact which had cemented English friendship with China. He believed that the University which the Bill was to incorporate was pregnant with greater possibilities. If the scheme was developed on the best lines, it might be the greatest thing on which this colony had ever embarked, greatest in the good it might effect to China and in the beneficial results to this colony. Like every other project it had its detractors but he was profoundly grateful to those benefactors whose generous efforts had enabled him to bring forward the Bill during his connection with the colony. The immediate object in view was to take over the College of Medicine and a medical faculty supplemented by a chair in engineering and in arts. The University was to be residential, with hostels run by religious bodies under regulations passed by the Council. The University would be closely associated with the London University, whose external examiners would set the papers for the Degrees exam, and

would confer those degrees, in some if not all subjects. The University would also be closely associated with the local government, several government officers being ex officio on its Council in order to secure continuity of policy, and to assist the institution by the advice of those familiar with local conditions and prevent any conflict between the University and the Government of this Colony. The Bill was based on the charter of the Bristol University—the latest of the English Universities—modified to suit local conditions. The bill had been carefully drafted and subjected to prolonged discussion during the past year. (Applause).

THEFTS IN THE HARBOUR.

24th inst.

We are glad to note that the important subject of the preservation of property in the harbour of Hongkong was brought up at the Legislative Council yesterday. For some considerable time past matters have been going from bad to worse in this connection, and it is evident that a daring and well organised gang of robbers are at work in our midst. The thieving has assumed serious proportions, and while the official replies to the questions put yesterday indicate that the authorities are alive to the danger, they are not altogether satisfactory, in so far as no assurance or hint was given that extra measures would be taken to remove a distinct handicap to our trade. We have made inquiries among those conversant with conditions prevailing in the harbour, and it is clear that extra supervision is necessary. The thefts, for instance, of some \$16,000 worth of silk should not have been possible under the eyes of an adequate and active water police force. We have already in these columns expressed surprise that it was possible to smuggle thirteen Chinese on board a vessel lying in the harbour and when, in addition, we learn that large quantities of valuable goods are removed in a similarly mysterious manner from the midst of crowded shipping, we cannot but think that the authorised guardians of property are not in sufficient force for the work they are expected to do. On the best authority, we are given to understand that "watchmen" on board ships have been terrorised by thieves, and, under fear of bodily harm, have allowed these desperadoes to board vessels and remove cargo. With fast patrol boats this should not be possible. We have no doubt that the police, both on the water front and on the water itself, do all in their power to protect owners and consignees from these depredations, but the fact remains that they are going on. But what is far more serious than the actual monetary loss involved is the loss of character to the port itself. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon this point, and we are sorry that some suggestion for the augmentation and greater efficiency of the police was not made at the Council. No doubt the matter is exercising the minds of our city fathers, who we trust will arrive at an early decision.

We may point out here, that no reference whatever was made in the questions put, or the replies, to the thefts of coal. The actual total loss officially given would have been very much larger had this important item been included. It is notorious that an enormous quantity of coal is removed from vessels lying in the harbour, and to those best acquainted with water front conditions it is a matter for astonishment that these thefts are possible. Without wishing to be hyper-critical, we must say that the successful carrying out of these crimes does not reflect credit upon the authorities. We believe, as we have said, that they are anxious to protect and uphold the good name of Hongkong harbour by every means in their power, but unless they realise, as they must do in view of the prevalence of crime, that the force at their command is not sufficient, thieving will flourish among our shipping to the great detriment of our commerce. Drastic action is at once necessary, and we look forward to learning that an efficiently organised attack will be made upon the robber gangs now active in the harbour.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

23rd inst.

At the Supreme Court, this morning, before the Chief Justice, and a jury composed of Messrs. N. A. Boltram, F. M. Garcia, J. H. Underwood, A. Ezra, H. C. Bridger and A. Atchison, the case of Alex. v. Low Chik Kwok came on for hearing.

The defendant was arraigned with having (1) misappropriated and converted to his own use the sum of \$2,500 belonging to Wat Kee, and (2) with having misappropriated the sum of \$1,000 belonging to Samli, both sums having been entrusted to him to apply the same as share capital in the Wing Mow Wood Company.

Mr. Slade appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, and Sir Henry Berkeley appeared for the defence.

Mr. Slade said that happened to be the first indictment under the ordinance passed last year—Ordinance No. 1 of 1900. It was passed for the purpose of removing many difficulties in the prosecution of offences under Sections 62 and 63 of the Larceny Act, 1865. A very cumbersome statute was then substituted by an ordinance with wider scope, and which got rid of a number of decisions which rendered prosecutions impracticable. The indictment in this case was directly framed under the new ordinance. The facts in this case, in one sense, were simple although possibly some of the details were a little involved, but counsel would try to outline the case not in the order in which he would call evidence in support of it, but in the order that would give the jury a clear idea of the case. It appears that in the year 1909 prisoner obtained a concession or contract from the local government for the cutting of wood in a number of forestry lots in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen. He seemed to have partners at that time, and to have carried on business under the name of Wing Mow. But after obtaining the concession referred to prisoner seemed to have needed more capital in order to pay the government and carry on the work. In the early part of the 10th moon of that year prisoner got into communication with two men by the name of Fong Shing Koon and Lang Chak Wan, and showed them a list containing the names of the partners. The capital of the concern was to be \$18,000, of which \$17,200 had already been subscribed for, leaving a balance of \$1800 to be subscribed. The prisoner then asked these two men whether they would take the balance of the capital. They declined to do so and shortly afterwards the prisoner again approached them and said that one of the largest subscribers for \$10,000 had fallen out, and again asked them if they would come in. It was then arranged that these two men and another friend should between them pay up the whole of the proposed capital of \$18,000. The small subscribers, who had paid up their share capital, should be refunded, and to this the small subscribers agreed. Accordingly these two men paid each their \$6,000 share of the capital, and in the 11th moon they received from the prisoner a copy each of the partnership agreement clothed by him. (Counsel here read the agreement). Meanwhile prisoner got into communication with a man by the name of Wong Chat San, and prisoner took this man out to see the forest ground, and afterwards the man agreed to subscribe \$4,000 towards his share, and he was told that the total capital of the company was \$18,000, that there was still \$5,000 outstanding, and the man agreed to subscribe \$4,000. The man was further asked by the prisoner if he could get another man to subscribe the remainder of the capital required. The man in question then went to Canton, and there got a friend to agree to take the remainder of the capital. They then came on to Hongkong, and on the 1st day of the 11th moon the man who had agreed to take up the remainder of the share capital actually paid the money over to the prisoner, and received a receipt in a very exquisite form. Receipt read: "Hereby received from Wah Kee \$2,500 for payment of share capital in the Wing Mow Co."

On the very same day that pri-

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

24th inst.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed before Sir Francis T. Piggett, Chief Justice. Before the case which had been adjourned yesterday afternoon was called, Frank Aquino, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of arson at the commencement of the sessions, was brought up for sentence. It will be remembered that sentence was reserved so that prisoner's state of mind should be inquired into.

His Lordship—I have had inquiries made into your state of mind, and I do not think there is anything that would induce me to mitigate the sentence passed upon you. You are sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour.

The hearing was then resumed of the case in which Ko Choi Po was charged with having (1) misappropriated and converted to his own use the sum of \$2,500 belonging to Wat Kee, and (2) with having misappropriated the sum of \$4,000 belonging to Wong Tap Sang, both sums having been entrusted to him to apply the same as share capital in the Wing Mow Wood-cutting Company. Mr. Slade appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Sir Henry Berkeley for the defence.

Mr. H. Ambrosoli, manager of the Schweiger Import and Export Co., Manila, left on Saturday by the P. & O. Arcadia for Singapore, after having spent several days in Manila visiting their branch. The trial of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank forged cheque case at Sourabaya began on February 7. Twenty-three witnesses have been summoned, and the hearing is likely to prove unusually interesting, some nice points of law having been raised. The case was expected to last a week. Passengers going off by the German Mail to-morrow include Consul Renjes, who goes to the German Consulate at Yokohama, and Consul Tippleskirch, who will join the Consulate at Shanghai. Consul E. Muller, German Consul at Bangkok, is also among the passengers on the Princess Alice.

soner had entered into an agreement with the two men for the whole of the capital, it appeared that he had actually taken \$2,500 from another man for capital, and a few days later prisoner got \$4,000 from still another man, and he again gave a receipt. The case simply came to this: After the whole capital of the company, \$18,000, had been subscribed for and paid up, prisoner got extra subscriptions from two other men. What prisoner had actually done with the money, the prosecution did not know. The prosecution, however, knew that these two men had subscribed the extra capital as alleged, and the prisoner had received the money and could not satisfactorily account for it. The money was to be applied as share capital of the company and prisoner had not done so and had not accounted for it in any way. That was an outline of the case and Counsel then proceeded to call his witnesses.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

Owing to the opening up of new rubber fields in Malaya and Borneo, the exodus of coolies from Hongkong promises to be exceptionally large this year. This is just the season when the emigration traffic begins to be brisk. Already all the coolie boarding-houses in the Colony are filled to overflowing, and still the stream of intending emigrants continues unabated from Canton and the provinces.

A curious side-light is thrown on the coolie traffic by an incident that occurred in Hongkong a few days ago. Some 5,000 time-expired coolies arrived from Montok in Java, having been shipped back to Hongkong accordance with the terms of their contracts. But there was hardly a man amongst them who had the wherewithal to proceed to their native villages, and practically the whole army of them willingly entered into new contracts with the brokers without over having left Hongkong and are being sent down to Sandakan, in British North Borneo.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

24th inst.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed before Sir Francis T. Piggett, Chief Justice. Before the case which had been adjourned yesterday afternoon was called, Frank Aquino, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of arson at the commencement of the sessions, was brought up for sentence. It will be remembered that sentence was reserved so that prisoner's state of mind should be inquired into.

His Lordship—I have had inquiries made into your state of mind, and I do not think there is anything that would induce me to mitigate the sentence passed upon you. You are sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour.

The hearing was then resumed of the case in which Ko Choi Po was charged with having (1) misappropriated and converted to his own use the sum of \$2,500 belonging to Wat Kee, and (2) with having misappropriated the sum of \$4,000 belonging to Wong Tap Sang, both sums having been entrusted to him to apply the same as share capital in the Wing Mow Wood-cutting Company. Mr. Slade appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Sir Henry Berkeley for the defence.

Mr. H. Ambrosoli, manager of the Schweiger Import and Export Co., Manila, left on Saturday by the P. & O. Arcadia for Singapore, after having spent several days in Manila visiting their branch. The trial of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank forged cheque case at Sourabaya began on February 7. Twenty-three witnesses have been summoned, and the hearing is likely to prove unusually interesting, some nice points of law having been raised. The case was expected to last a week. Passengers going off by the German Mail to-morrow include Consul Renjes, who goes to the German Consulate at Yokohama, and Consul Tippleskirch, who will join the Consulate at Shanghai. Consul E. Muller, German Consul at Bangkok, is also among the passengers on the Princess Alice.

OFF DAY RACES.

A SUCCESSFUL AFTERNOON.

18th inst.

Stewards:—H. E. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., H. E. Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, R.N., K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. E. Maj.-Genl. C. A. Anderson, C.B.; Commodore C. J. Eyres, R.N.; The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.; The Hon. Mr. Henry Kewwick; Mr. B. Balloch, Capt. G. C. Dwyer, Messrs. G. Frieland, H. J. Gedge, Henry Humphreys, C. H. Rose, N. J. Stabb and H. P. White.

Stewards in charge of the Scale:—The Hon. Mr. Henry Kewwick and Mr. G. Frieland.

Handicapper:—Capt. G. C. Dwyer.

Judge:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.

Assistant Judge:—Mr. C. H. Ross.

Starter:—Mr. H. J. Gedge.

Second Starter:—Mr. M. W. Slade.

Time Keeper:—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. R. C. Edwards.

Clerk of the Course:—Mr. T. F. Hough.

Even though the official race meeting for the present season concluded on Thursday last, the attendance of spectators in the Happy Valley this afternoon when the off-day races were held was nearly as large as on the three preceding days. The ladies of the Colony patronised the Jockey Club's efforts to provide pleasure in connection with the "Sport of Kings." To-day they were in the private stands and enclosures in no less number than on Ladies' Day on Thursday last. Their toilettes vied with one another in beauty of design and artistic blend of colours, and there is no saying but the presence of the gentler sex in the Valley lends charm and picturesqueness to the gay scene associated with the Colony's annual reunion in Happy Valley. It would seem that the Chinese have also come to recognise that the yearly race meeting is an institution in Hongkong to be honoured; for to-day—closing day of the great carnival—they, too, did not fall short in point of numbers to swell the surging throng wending its way to Happy Valley on pleasure bent. Being a Saturday and, therefore, a half holiday the races this afternoon did not at all interfere with the routine of business in the City. The homeward English mail had been despatched at one o'clock so that when the taipan and the clerk left office this afternoon they "left shop behind" and gave themselves up to the alluring pleasures of the turf. It was no small enjoyment. For those who have staked their occasional five-dollar bill in the "pari" and won the recollection of an afternoon's pleasure was all the greater. For those who had laid long odds on the favourites and lost, they left the course comforted by the thought that the price of the pleasure was worth purchasing. And so it is that nearly one and all dismiss the pleasant recollections of the race meeting 1910-1911 with a philosophic frame of mind and await the return of the next season with pleasurable anticipations.

The band of the K.O.Y.L.I. have rendered yeoman service in delighting the spectators from day to day with music that over luth "charm even to the savage breast." Their selections this afternoon were listened to with much pleasure.

The first saddling bell was rung at 1.30 p.m. and punctually at 2 p.m. the first race commenced. A good deal of interest centred in the race for the Admiral's Cup presented by His Excellency Sir Alfred L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. There were no less than fifteen nominations.

Details of the races are appended:—

The "Hay and Corn" Stakes.—Value \$200. For all subscription griffins that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin. Unplaced runners allowed 5lb. Entrance \$5 to go to second pony. Half a mile.

Mr. O.K.'s Donau, 10st. 12lb. (Klimanek) 1

Messrs. Slade and Balloch's Trevanna 10st. 9lb. (King) 2

Mr. Twinn's Seaweed 10st. 7lb. (Humphreys) 3

Mr. Echo's O. B. 11st. 0lb. (Williams) 0

Mr. Roberts' Lightfoot 10st. 12lb. (Roberts) 0

Mr. H. B. Pike's Artesian 10st. 12lb. (Kremor) 0

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Blowing Chief 10st. 12lb. (David) 0

Capt. P. H. M. Taylor's Mohawk 10st. 11lb. (Knaggs) 0

Capt. Dwyer's Talce 11st. 0lb. (Monteith) 0

Eight ponies faced the starters. They gave no trouble and when the flag fell Artesian assumed the command from Seaweed second and Trevanna third. Donau was about a length behind in the fourth place. Artesian held his position to the village challenged by Seaweed, who, in turn, was given a hard race by Trevanna and Donau. Rounding the bend Mr. Klimanek spurred and Donau successively overhauled Trevanna and Seaweed and got into first place from Artesian. Kremor's mount was beaten at the post for second and third places by Trevanna and Seaweed, respectively. Donau was first.

Time: 1.01.15.

Dividends:—Win, \$14.40.

Places, \$6.40, \$8.10, \$12.20.

Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 38, 1st, \$53.85

7, 2nd, 161.10

71, 3rd, 80.55

The "All Out" Stakes.—Value \$200. For China Ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies and bona fide Griffins on date of entry allowed 5lb. Subscription Griffins of this season allowed 10lb. Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong or China allowed 7 lb. Allowances not accumulative. Off-day Winner barred. Entrance \$5 to go to Second Pony. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Durgor's Just in Spite (Knaggs) 1

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie Belgian Chief 10st. 7lb. (Klimanek) 2

Mr. Gilpin's Caprice 10st. 2lb. (David) 3

Mr. Cymra's Dylluan 10st. 7lb. (Williams) 0

Mr. Dryadust's Gondolier 10st. 2lb. (Kremor) 0

Messrs. Lowe and Hickman's Kongsi 10st. 5lb. (Hickman) 0

Mr. G. H. Ross' Bon Heo 10st. 3lb. (Jorvois) 0

Mr. Velox's Greyback 10st. 8lb. (Asger) 0

Mr. Slade and Balloch's Tregoa 9st. 11lb. (King) 0

5lb. over weight.

Kongsi and Gondolier delayed the starting of this race for quite half an hour. Each in turn ran once round the course. Eventually when the field was let go Dylluan settled down in front of Kongsi second, and Belgian chief third. Gondolier was last. At the half-mile post Just in Spite rushed up from behind and raced neck and neck with Kongsi to the blackrock where he took command of the field. Belgian Chief made big efforts to overtake the leader, but failed. In the home straight Caprice, racing outside, attempted to challenge Belgian Chief and Just in Spite, but unavailingly. Just in Spite won by two lengths from Belgian Chief. Caprice was a bad third.

Time: 1.32.25.

Dividends:—Win, \$65.70

Places, \$15.50, \$12.00, \$6.80

Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 344, 1st, \$1234.80

" 370, 2nd, \$ 352.80

" 101, 3rd, \$ 176.40

The Admiral's Cup.—Presented by His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. (Ladies' Nominations). A Handicap for all China Ponies that may be started at this meeting. Second to receive 60 per cent. and Third 40 per cent. of the Entrance Fees. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter. The Donor of the Cup has also kindly presented a Bracelet for the Lady Nominating the Winner, no Lady to nominate more than Pony.

Korry 1

Rejected 2

Laculus Rose 3

Time: 2.40.45.

Mr. O.K.'s Donau, 10st. 12lb. (Klimanek) 1

Messrs. Slade and Balloch's Trevanna 10st. 9lb. (King) 2

Mr. Twinn's Seaweed 10st. 7lb. (Humphreys) 3

Mr. Echo's O. B. 11st. 0lb. (Williams) 0

Mr. Roberts' Lightfoot 10st. 12lb. (Roberts) 0

Mr. H. B. Pike's Artesian 10st. 12lb. (Kremor) 0

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Blowing Chief 10st. 12lb. (David) 0

Capt. P. H. M. Taylor's Mohawk 10st. 11lb. (Knaggs) 0

Capt. Dwyer's Talce 11st. 0lb. (Monteith) 0

Eight ponies faced the starters. They gave no trouble and when the flag fell Artesian assumed the command from Seaweed second and Trevanna third. Donau was about a length behind in the fourth place. Artesian held his position to the village challenged by Seaweed, who, in turn, was given a hard race by Trevanna and Donau. Rounding the bend Mr. Klimanek spurred and Donau successively overhauled Trevanna and Seaweed and got into first place from Artesian. Kremor's mount was beaten at the post for second and third places by Trevanna and Seaweed, respectively. Donau was first.

Time: 1.01.15.

Dividends:—Win, \$14.40.

Places, \$6.40, \$8.10, \$12.20.

Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 38, 1st, \$53.85

7, 2nd, 161.10

71, 3rd, 80.55

The "All Out" Stakes.—Value \$200. For China Ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced Ponies and bona fide Griffins on date of entry allowed 5lb. Subscription Griffins of this season allowed 10lb. Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong or China allowed 7 lb. Allowances not accumulative. Off-day Winner barred. Entrance \$5 to go to Second Pony. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Durgor's Just in Spite (Knaggs) 1

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie Belgian Chief 10st. 7lb. (Klimanek) 2

Mr. Gilpin's Caprice 10st. 2lb. (David) 3

Mr. Cymra's Dylluan 10st. 7lb. (Williams) 0

Mr. Dryadust's Gondolier 10st. 2lb. (Kremor) 0

Messrs. Lowe and Hickman's Kongsi 10st. 5lb. (Hickman) 0

Mr. G. H. Ross' Bon Heo 10st. 3lb. (Jorvois) 0

Mr. Velox's Greyback 10st. 8lb. (Asger) 0

Mr. Slade and Balloch's Tregoa 9st. 11lb. (King) 0

5lb. over weight.

Kongsi and Gondolier delayed the starting of this race for quite half an hour. Each in turn ran once round the course. Eventually when the field was let go Dylluan settled down in front of Kongsi second, and Belgian chief third. Gondolier was last. At the half-mile post Just in Spite rushed up from behind and raced neck and neck with Kongsi to the blackrock where he took command of the field. Belgian Chief made big efforts to overtake the leader, but failed. In the home straight Caprice, racing outside, attempted to challenge Belgian Chief and Just in Spite, but unavailingly. Just in Spite won by two lengths from Belgian Chief. Caprice was a bad third.

Time: 1.32.25.

Dividends:—Win, \$65.70

Places, \$15.50, \$12.00, \$6.80

Cash sweep:—

Ticket No. 344, 1st, \$1234.80

" 370, 2nd, \$ 352.80

" 101, 3rd, \$ 176.40

The Admiral's Cup.—Presented by His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. (Ladies' Nominations). A Handicap for all China Ponies that may be started at this meeting. Second to receive 60 per cent. and Third 40 per cent. of the Entrance Fees. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter. The Donor of the Cup has also kindly presented a Bracelet for the Lady Nominating the Winner, no Lady to nominate more than Pony.

Korry 1

Rejected 2

Laculus Rose 3

Time: 2.40.45.

Mr. O.K.'s Donau, 10st. 12lb. (Klimanek) 1

Messrs. Slade and Balloch's Trevanna 10st. 9lb. (King) 2

Mr. Twinn's Seaweed 10st. 7lb. (Humphreys) 3

Mr. Echo's O. B. 11st. 0lb. (Williams) 0

Mr. Roberts' Lightfoot 10st. 12lb. (Roberts) 0

Mr. H. B. Pike's Artesian 10st. 12lb. (Kremor) 0

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Blowing Chief 10st. 12lb. (David) 0

Capt. P. H. M. Taylor's Mohawk 10st. 11lb. (Knaggs) 0

Capt. Dwyer's Talce 11st. 0lb. (Monteith) 0

The "Also Ran" Stakes.—Value \$200. For Subscription Griffins of this season that have run at this Meeting and not been placed. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts in Hongkong, Shanghai, or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in Hongkong or China allowed 7 lb. Off-day Winner barred. Entrance \$5 to go to Second Pony. One Mile.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Xmas Tree 10st. 8lb. (David) 1

Messrs. Boyes and Taylor's Chowringhee 10st. 4lb. (Hickman) 2

Capt. C. A. Chatter's Lola 10st. 5lb. (Jorvois) 3

The large field of nine ponies was sent away to a capital start. Xmas Tree showed to the front, followed by Highland Burn. The first round past the post Xmas Tree was in the van, followed by Elbe second, and First Revolt third. Mr. King forced the pace and ran into first place which he retained up to the rock accompanied by Chowringhee on his heels. First Revolt soon lost his advantage and the race home from the village bend was a splendid one. Mr. David who secured his maiden win, showed considerable judgment. From some distance behind he piloted Xmas Tree to the rails and giving the pony plenty of rein Xmas Tree went away and raced with Chowringhee and First Revolt neck and neck to the post. Xmas Tree passed the Judge's Box a winner by a neck. Chowringhee was second, and Elbe a good third.

Time: 2.12.

Supreme Court.

Criminal Sessions.

18th inst.

The February Criminal Sessions were formally opened this morning by Mr. Justice Hazell and then adjourned till Monday. The jurors had previously been intimated that their services would not be required until Monday, and did not, therefore, put in appearance as usual at the opening of the Sessions.

The criminal calendar to dispose of is rather a heavy one. It consists of 5 cases of kidnapping, 3 of robbery, 2 of larceny and receiving stolen goods, 2 of armed robbery, 2 of attempted robbery, 1 of forgery and embezzlement, 1 of being found at night armed with intent to commit robbery, 1 of an offence under Ordinances 7 of 1909, and 5 of 1869.

All these cases are against natives, but a charge of arson against a foreigner is included in the calendar.

In the Appellate Court, at the conclusion of Mr. Slade's argument on the motion for leave to appeal against Mr. Justice Hazell's decision in the lower Court, that each party pay his own costs in the case of Sham Yik Ho against the Man Chun firm, their Lordships granted leave as prayed for.

Canton News.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.] Canton, Feb. 17.

Some days ago, meeting of the Municipal Council was held at Patsan, all the local authorities being present. One of the military officials suggested that a home for the aged poor be established by public subscription, and that the local charitable institutions and the different guilds be asked to give their assistance. Many merchants present expressed their willingness to do so.

A fire broke out in a grocer's shop in San Kwan, on the night of the 15th inst., but was subdued by the fire brigade before much damage could be done.

Manila Carnival.

The sportsmen who will represent Hongkong at the Manila Carnival this year are leaving by the Rubi on Monday. They include:—Capt. H. K. Hughes, Lt. C. R. T. Thorpe, Lt. Sullivan, Lt. L. P. Day, Capt. Brierly, Mr. Johnson, Lt. J. de Houghton, Mr. A. H. Collingsbrown, Commander C. L. Lamme, and Major F. J. Hunter. Some very good polo games should be seen, and it is probable that tennis and cricket will also be played.

THE CORONATION.

HONGKONG'S REPRESENTATIVES.

18th inst.

It was rumoured in the Colony to-day that Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. H. Kewwick, managing director of Messrs. Jardine Matheson, and Co., Ltd., had been selected to represent Hongkong at the Coronation of King George.

No more worthy selection could be made, and while we congratulate the "Government" on its choice, we are also compelled to congratulate the two leading members in our Colonial life upon the compliment paid them.

When the history of Hongkong is written, no small place will be given to Sir Paul Chater, for he has been closely identified with the development of this outpost of the Empire for over forty years, and has played no mean part in extending and perpetuating British interests in this place. He may well be looked upon as the creator of Kowloon as it is to-day, for his works are to be seen on every hand in the New Territory, whilst on this side of the water splendid monuments of his enterprise will remain for centuries. The huge schemes he has proposed, and most successfully carried out, his generous gifts—both in money and in bronze—and his active interest in all local institutions, entitle him to a place among the pioneers of progress in this colony.

The greatest of these works being the ten million dollars reclamation scheme, and upon this land he has since caused to be erected many monumental piles.

Turn, where you will, one is confronted on every side with the results of his fertile brain.

It was he who first suggested, several years before the Government took up the matter, that the New Territory should be leased from the Chinese.

He entertains in princely fashion; the stranger within our gates is always welcome at his table, laden as it is with the viands and produce of all countries.

Then the Hon. Mr. H. Kewwick, head of the "Princely House" of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., no fitter delegate could be chosen to represent the mercantile interests of the Colony. The Hon. Mr. Kewwick is a member of the Legislative Council and takes a great interest in the public welfare. He is a keen sportsman and an exceedingly popular member of the community. His appointment will meet with the unqualified approval of all classes.

The Plague.

Case occurs at Fatshan.

Bubonic plague made its first appearance in Fatshan a few days ago. The victim was a little girl of nine years of age who succumbed to the disease. For the last few years, Fatshan has been entirely free from plague, but at the present moment fears are entertained that this year it may once again break out.

Quarantine declared by Swatow.

The harbour master of Swatow, with the approval of the Commissioner of Customs and the Foreign Consuls has declared that until further notice quarantine for plague is to be enforced on all vessels arriving from the ports of Manchuria, including Dairon and Chefoo.

Canton has also imposed quarantine on vessels arriving within ten days of departure from Newchwang, Chienwantao, Tientsin, Dairon or Chefoo.

Financial News.

Local Shares.

Writing under yesterday's date on the share business done during the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie report as follows:—Business owing to the races has been non-existent this week and no transactions of any importance have to be recorded.

Rubber.—Renter's quotations for Plantation rubber show a sharp rise to 6s. 11-12d. for smoked sheet, but share quotations have not responded so readily as might have been expected. Singapore market appears to be dull with an occasional enquiry coming through for the small priced shares. It is reported that United Sordangs have declared a dividend of 10 per cent., Glenally Plantations 8 per cent. and Balgownie 30 per cent.

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER'S APPOINTMENT.

18th inst.

We understand that Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., M.D., and Lady Fayrer are leaving Hongkong by the German Mail. Sir Joseph, who has been in the colony for a short period, has just been appointed medical superintendent of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh.

His many friends here, whilst congratulating him on his appointment, will regret his departure. He is a Lieut.-Col. in the R.A.M.C., and was educated at Rugby, Trinity College (Cambridge), and St. George's Hospital.

Aerial Language.

The Correct Terms.

In view of the somewhat confused state of aeronautical terminology at present prevailing, a Technical Words Committee was appointed by the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain to draft a list of technical terms relating to aeronautics and to define their meaning, and a preliminary report has just been issued. We quote the following definitions:—

Aeronautics.—The entire science of aerial navigation.

Aerostatics.—The science of buoyancy in air by means of displacement; this is, therefore, the term to be applied to the science of aerostation.

Aerostation.—That part of aerial navigation dealing with gas-borne or "lighter-than-air" machines.

Aviation.—That part of aerial navigation dealing with dynamically-raised or "heavier-than-air" machines.

Aeronaut.—One who practises any branch of aerial navigation.

Aviator.—One who practises aviation.

Shed.—The use of the term shed is recommended instead of hangar.

Dirigible.—A power-driven balloon.

Airship.—The term having occasionally been used to denote aeroplane, the Committee recommends its use only in the sense of dirigible in order to avoid confusion.

Helicopter.—A flying-machine supported by one or more screw propellers rotating on vertical or approximately vertical shafts.

Ornithopter.—A "flapping-wing" machine.

Flying-machine.—A generic term denoting machines used in aviation, as distinct from those employed in aerostation.

Aeroplane.—A flying-machine provided with fixed planes supported dynamically by its movement through the air.

This term "should" not be used to denote the planes themselves, but should only apply to the whole machine.

Glider.—An aeroplane unprovided with motive power.

Multiplane.—An aeroplane with two or more main planes overlapping in plan-form.

Biplane.—An aeroplane with two superposed main planes overlapping in plan-form.

Monoplane.—An aeroplane with a single main supporting plane, which may consist of a pair of wings outstretched on either side of a central body.

Gambling Raids.

Two Chinese Dead.

18th inst.

Two gambling raids were made yesterday. One was in the servant quarters of No. 65, Caine Road, and the other at 42, Graham Street.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

OPENED TO-DAY.

20th inst.

The Criminal Sessions were opened this morning, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Piggott, presiding in the large Court and His Honour F. A. Hazeland in the small Court.

In the Chief Justice's Court, Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton) mentioned the case of *Ko Chai Po*, who is charged with offences under section 40 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1909 and section 75 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1865. In this case, he said, Sir Henry Berkeley was appearing for the defence and it was on his behalf that he was making this application. Mr. Shado, he believed, was prosecuting. The application was that the case should go over to the next Sessions, on various grounds. The prisoner was committed for trial on 9th January and he desired to call for his defence two witnesses who were at present in Canton. They had been sent for, but he did not think they could possibly be down in time for these Sessions. The second ground was that the depositions were only handed to the solicitors last Friday and they had not had time to instruct counsel. In the third place, the indictment was only filed this morning and on totally different charges. So he was instructed.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies)—Then my learned friend has been misinstructed. This was not a case, he went on to say, in which His Lordship should stay the trial. The prisoner was committed for trial on the 19th of January, and his instructions were that in the meantime there had been a change of solicitors—that was the reason of this application being made.

Mr. Alabaster—There are the two witnesses in Canton. The solicitors were only instructed on the 17th.

The Attorney-General said there had been ample time to get the two witnesses down from Canton. As regarded the depositions, they could have had these long before.

His Lordship—I think the depositions should be sent at once.

The Attorney-General—The solicitors always apply for them. But that is no ground for delay.

His Lordship—No, no.

The Attorney-General added that as regarded the change in the indictment, the only alteration was that one of the counts had been dropped. He thought his learned friend Sir Henry Berkeley would have ample time before the end of the week to become acquainted with the depositions.

His Lordship—Will the case take long?

Mr. Alabaster—I am instructed that it will take at least two days.

His Lordship fixed the hearing for Thursday at 10.30 a.m.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

The first case called was that in which Leung Ho Chun was charged with uttering forged receipts for house rents to the amount of \$56 and also with having embezzled three sums—\$85, \$160 and \$78 respectively—belonging to his employer, Chian Chian Ngau.

He pleaded not guilty to the charge of uttering the forged receipts but guilty to the charge of embezzlement.

The Attorney-General said he was prepared to accept that plea. This was the position which the prisoner had taken up throughout. Both at the Police Station and at the Magistrate's he had admitted embezzling his employer's money to the extent of some \$10,000. The indictment did not charge anything like that against him, because the Crown was not in a position to call all the necessary witnesses.

His Lordship said he would like to read the depositions. He would pass sentence to-morrow.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

Tso Ngai, an elderly Chinese, was charged with having on 10th January last kidnapped a five years old child in Victoria.

He pleaded not guilty, adding "I took the child out to drink tea."

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. W. R. Wanser, J. M. Wong, W. H. L. Warrenner, J. H. Underwood, G. Rudow, W. Nicholson and J. W. Taylor.

The Attorney-General said that this was one of the very numerous cases of kidnapping which was so rife in this Colony at present. Prisoner was charged with taking away the child, a boy, from the possession of his mother with intent to deprive her of her ownership. He was a lodger in the same house as the mother, No. 8 Second Street. The mother was a widow. At half-past twelve o'clock on the day in question he told the mother that he was going to take the child out to tea. They were away some time and at last the mother became anxious and sent out her sister-in-law to look for the child. The latter went to the Macao boat and found the man on board. He pointed out where the child was. The child was eating peanuts and cakes, presumably supplied by the prisoner. The sister-in-law brought the child ashore and gave the man into custody. When charged with kidnapping, he said a fellow lodger had taken the child from him and he had gone to the steamer to look for him.

After hearing evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence of four years' penal servitude.

ARSON.

Frank Aquino, a tall young man who claims English parentage, was charged with arson committed at Mongkoktsui.

He pleaded guilty.

The Attorney-General recounted the facts of the case (which had already been fully reported in the "Telegraph"). It appears that the prisoner set fire to some wicker baskets lying up against the wall of a matched dwelling and that it was discovered only just in time to save the whole building. The Attorney-General mentioned that there were a number of previous convictions against the man. It seemed to him desirable that the prisoner's state of mind should be inquired into. Except he were of weak mind, there was no accounting for this extraordinary act.

His Lordship—I should like to have his antecedents looked into and inquiry made. He can come up before the end of the Sessions.

The case was accordingly remanded.

A WELL-ARMED THIEF.

Before Mr. Justice Hazeland and a jury, Lo Chur was charged with having on 21st January been found armed with weapons with intent to commit a felony.

He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Alabaster, acting for the Attorney-General, in opening the case for the Crown said that in that case prisoner was charged with having been found on the night in question in possession of a revolver, a knife and sundry other weapons, with intent to commit a felony in a certain shop in Wulu Street. On 21st January, the Inspector at Hung-hom was in Wulu Street when he saw prisoner along with two other men. When the Inspector went up to them, the two other men went away, leaving prisoner behind. On being searched he was found to be in possession of a revolver, fully loaded, and with five extra cartridges, together with a knife and a gag. During the struggle, prisoner threw away something which was afterwards found to be another gag. Prisoner was then taken to the station and there charged. After being cautioned he made a statement to the effect that he had been asked by another man to go to Hung-hom to rob a shop there called Hee Kee. When he got to the place he saw many people, so he decided to go back to Hong-kong. On his way back he met the Inspector in Wulu Street.

Evidence was then led, at the conclusion of which the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty.

Prisoner had nothing more to say, but asked to be dealt with leniently.

His Lordship passed sentence of three years' hard labour.

ROBBING AND WOUNDING.

Yip Yoh was arraigned on a charge of assaulting and wounding one Yoh Sang with intent to rob.

He pleaded guilty.

Dr. Clark, in reply to the Court, said that the wound inflicted was not of a serious nature.

His Lordship said if prisoner had not been disturbed in the robbery, he would doubtless have inflicted more serious bodily harm on the complainant. Sentence was passed of 14 years' hard labour, the prisoner to be twice

whipped, with 12 strokes, each whipping to be within six months of each other.

A FRUSTRATED ROBBERY.

Li Chong, a sedate-looking Chinese, was charged with assault and attempted robbery at 171 Wanchai Road on 10th January.

He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. H. F. Donnys, jun.) conducted the prosecution. He said that the complainant in the case was Mrs. F. Dubashi, a Japanese. On the day in question, the prisoner in company with another man knocked at her door and asked for the servant boy. She told them he was out and they went away. About an hour later they returned. This time they forced open the door and seized hold of the complainant by the throat. Assistance was at hand, however, and the prisoner was caught by a Japanese just as he was leaving the house. The other man ran away and escaped capture. Two Japanese took the prisoner to the police station. On the way he stooped down, pretending to do his shoe, and very gently placed a knife on the ground. At the bottom of the stairs were found two coils of wire. When charged at the police station, he admitted that he was there but denied the assault.

The jury, after hearing evidence, found the prisoner guilty as charged.

His Lordship passed sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

STEALING HUMAN HAIR.

A Chinese was convicted of stealing 150 lbs. of human hair, valued at \$1,500, from a hair factory at 22 Shau Kiwan Road and was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

For receiving human hair well knowing it to have been stolen, another man, Ho Chun, got one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

COCAINE SEIZURE.

HEAVY FINE.

Wu Fook was charged at the Magistrate's this morning with being in possession of 95 ounces of cocaine (700 bottles), valued at about \$800, in Connaught Road on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Troutman, Superintendent of the Import and Export Department, prosecuted.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, and said the cocaine was not his. A Chinese revenue officer stated that he saw defendant and two other men on the 18th inst., in Connaught Road. Defendant carried a basket. He asked the defendant to open the basket, and the reply was that he had no key. The men went to look for the key, and as they did not return witness took the defendant to the revenue office.

A fine of \$2,000 or twelve months' imprisonment was imposed, and his Worship ordered the cocaine to be forfeited.

This is the second big seizure made this month.

Mr. George Hogg on Monday assumed charge of the Hongkong branch of the International Banking Corporation.

A mason, while working at the University Site on Saturday afternoon, fell from a height of about three feet on to a brick which was lying near. The unfortunate man died a few hours later.

An enjoyable dinner was given on Saturday night, at the Craigie-gower Cricket Club, by two prominent members. The dinner was styled "The Derby Dinner," because the hosts won the Derby Cash Sweep at the race meeting. Forty sat at the table and after dinner the evening was spent with song and story.

A very pleasant evening was spent by yachtsmen and their friends, at the C.Y.C. on Saturday night, when a smoking concert was held. Dr. Francis Clarke, the Commodore, was in the chair, supported by Mr. G. G. Wood, (vice-commodore), the hon. sec., and representatives from the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. A most acceptable programme was carried out by the following:—Messrs. R. E. White, Hamar, Wilcocks, E. F. G. Orchard, E. B. Ayris, J. M. Irving, Sergt. Sturdee, of H.M.S. Tamar, Mr. Peel, of H.M.S. Hardy, presided at the piano.

PLAGUE IN CANTON.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 19th Feb.

The Tao-tai of Constabulary, acting on instructions received from His Excellency the Canton Viceroy, has issued a general proclamation on the subject of combating and preventing plague in Canton.

The proclamation says that Canton owing to its being situated in low-lying lands and to its climatic dampness is peculiarly liable to a visitation of bubonic plague. The outbreak of pneumonic plague in the North is a warning to Canton to take proper care of itself.

For the sake of the public health, sanitary measures should be enforced, the earlier the better. Cleanliness is the best policy, and hygiene should not be neglected. It behooves the occupants of houses or tenements to provide the necessary receptacles for the storage of rubbish in the premises, and to place the vessels containing the waste in front of their doors for the scavengers to remove at a fixed hour every day. In no way should rubbish be thrown about.

In case a dead rat is found in the house, it should be taken to the nearest police station. Dead rats are to be dumped in the waste lands and destroyed by fire. For every dead rat taken to the police station one cent will be paid. The public is invited to observe the text of the notification, and any one acting to the contrary will be dealt with in accordance with the police ordinance.

PLAGUE PREVENTION IN HANKOW.

The Viceroy of Hupeh has wired to the Wai Wu-pu to the effect that in consequence of the plague in Manchuria having lately spread to the capital the Constabulary in Hankow, apprehending that the trains may be the means of carrying the germs of that disease to Hankow, has proposed to form a Plague Prevention Committee. As this is a matter which affects the sovereign rights of China, he was to decide to establish a plague prevention bureau instead, to which both foreign and Chinese doctors will be appointed. Foreigners arriving from Peking are to be examined by the foreign doctors and the Chinese doctors so as to prevent confusion and trouble. The doctors will board the trains at Kwang Sui and examine the passengers on the way. If any Chinese be found to have plague he will be sent to the Emergency Hospital which has been opened at Liu Chia Miu, while foreigners will be sent to the Isolation Hospital in the Settlement. The Board is requested to inform the diplomatic corps of this arrangement and order all passengers on the Peking-Hankow Railway to conform to it.

OPIUM SEIZURE.

18th inst.

A Chinaman was arrested on the 11th inst. at No. 235, Wing Lok Street, for being in possession of ten tins of prepared opium. He appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood again this morning after a fourth remand. Mr. Jackson defended.

It appears that there was a locked cubicle which the defendant acknowledged he occupied. The defendant denied having possession of the opium. He said the cubicle was also occupied by his master's son.

Defendant was discharged.

Mr. Hoggarth then asked his Worship if this decision was to be taken as a guide that no person would be found in possession of opium unless it was actually found in his possession.

His Worship—Oh, no, another man had access to the cubicle.

Some days ago the "Soul Press" reported that the Customs authorities at Chemulpo ordered from the Mitsubishi Dockyard, Nagasaki, a vessel to be specially employed to visit incoming ships for the destruction of rats harboured by them. Our contemporary now learns that two similar vessels have also been ordered from the same yard by the Customs authorities at Chinnampo and Fusan. These vessels are expected to be completed simultaneously with the one ordered by the Chemulpo Customs authorities.

A CHOLERA SCARE.

IN THE HARBOUR.

20th inst.

On board the s.s. Anhui there was a bit of a cholera scare yesterday morning. Five Chinese complained to the captain that they were suffering from terrible pains in the stomach. It was feared at first that these were cholera cases, and the harbour officials were accordingly notified. After the arrival of the Police launch the unfortunate men were taken to the Government Civil Hospital. One man died on arriving there. The others are believed to be on the way towards recovery.

The doctor in attendance at the hospital has certified that the sick men are suffering from food poisoning, but from fish poisoning.

JAPANESE UNDER-TAKINGS IN MANCHURIA.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

In the course of the proceedings of a sub-committee of the Budget Committee in the Lower House on the 4th instant, Mr. Shirai, Director of the Civil Administration in Kwantung, gave the following reply to questions raised by the members.

The total expenditure of the Kwantung Government-General for the coming fiscal year is estimated at ¥4,980,000, an increase of about ¥110,000 on the figures for the preceding year. The increased expenditure includes an appropriation for the establishment of a branch of the Marine Office, the construction of water-works, and electric and gas plants, and especially expenditure for an increase of the police force along the Antung-Mukden Railway as the line is extended.

The questions pending between Japan and China in which the Government-General of Kwantung is concerned are: (1) the fishing rights over which disputes occur in every fishing season, and to settle which a series of conferences has been held, but so far without result; (2) the prohibition of the importation into the interior of Manchuria of salt produced in Kwantung; (3) the imposition of taxes in the railway zone. The Chinese authorities claim the right to impose taxes on business in the railway zone. Banns are the principal article subject to tax in Manchuria, and of late years have been brought to the railway stations on the South Manchurian Railway and sent out thence. In consequence the Chinese authorities are losing a source of revenue, and some sympathy is due to them in this connection. The question of the police administration in the railway zone is still pending.

"WORST-EDITED BOOK."

THE BIBLE DISCUSSED AT MEETING OF HEADMASTERS.

At the annual meeting of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters, held at the Guildhall, London, a discussion took place on Bible teaching in secondary schools for boys.

Mr. H. Cradock-Watson, of Grant Crosby, Liverpool, said that if the Bible was to be a guide it must be made an interesting living study at school. One objection was the usually small type in which it was printed. The Bible was said to be the worst edited book in the world, and, therefore, he suggested there should be a well-printed expurgated edition. Then they must get rid of cant. To illustrate Biblical history by modern historical parallels would prove stimulating to boys whose answers in examinations so often upset the old-fashioned examiner.

Mr. W. J. Addis (Brookley) said that whatever the private religious views of the teacher might be, much good could be effected in the minds of the boys by keeping before them four aspects of the Bible—the religious, the human, the aesthetic, and the literary aspect. It seemed to him an enormous defect nowadays that the beautiful phrases of the Bible were not more forcibly impressed on the minds of all.

Mr. W. R. Carter (Walford) said that some masters, owing to the demands of certain examinations, had to teach things which they did not believe.

The subject was eventually referred to a sub-committee.

A SHORT SERMON.

WITH THY MIGHT.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."—Eccles. ix, 10.

Half-hearted work is a curse upon the man who does it and upon the man for whom it is done. It is like a fair apple, which is ruddy and shines without, but within is eaten of worms. It is only a thing for show, and both men and nature rebel at make-believes.

The religion of Christ places strong emphasis on the worth of faithful effort. We are repeatedly reminded that faithfulness in little things begets confidence in great. We are told over and over again that the deed alone is not what counts but the manner in which it is done. We see the founder of Christianity selecting those who are to promulgate His truth from among the lowly and humble, not only because He wished to impress upon men the great fact that commercial rank and social position are as nothing in the sight of God, but because He desired that men should learn from this that the substance of labour is of small importance. A fisherman who was successful in his calling and loyal to his work would doubtless be zealous in matters of vaster moment, and an honest collector of customs would surely make an admirable exponent of the greater truths. It was because these twelve who were chosen did their work well, that the lot fell upon them, and what was true then is true now.

The men who are worthy of the high title of Christians and who are to be trusted are those who do their level best in every task that comes their way.

Much of the necessary work of the world is far from pleasant but it has to be done. There is a certain amount of drudgery connected with even the most agreeable occupations. The easiest way in which to escape this drudgery is to throw the whole might of the being into the work to be done. Only in this way can we rise above the mere monotony of the task and attain the work of our hands to the higher feelings of the soul, which is life.

And aside from the personal satisfaction to be gained from this attitude, there is an impersonal attribute which is well worth considering. The smallest things done to be as carefully and thoroughly attended as those of greater size or moment. In a way it is just as important that buttons be sewed on strongly as that the foundation stones of tall buildings be laid true. From the moral viewpoint there is small difference between the two. The only consideration here is that of work, which has to be done to achieve a certain result, and the measure of credit for the right doing of it is not influenced by the magnitude of the undertaking.

The attitude of the real Christian toward life is that of one who, realizing there is a certain amount of work to be done, stands ready to do his or her share, whatever it be, in the very best manner possible. There is little thought as to material outcome, and no quibbling over side-issues of no importance in the long run. The main question is one of inquiry as to the usefulness of the task undertaken. If it be truly useful for men and truly acceptable in the sight of God—all honest labour is that—it is worth doing with all the might that can be put into it.

It is to be expected that those who have the ability to accomplish great things will throw all their thought and strength into the doing of their part. Even though their interest be purely selfish, this will be true. But the nobler part belongs to that one who, finding his place in the lower ranks, humbly speaking, exalts both himself and his labour to enviable heights by doing his share with all his might. And this is the part that is open to the most of men.

The "Government Gazette" announces that the Governor-in-Council has ordered that the provisions of Part VI of the Probates Ordinance, 1897, shall extend to authorise the sealing by the Supreme Court of this Colony of any probate or letters of administration granted by His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court and Provincial Courts for China and Corea.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge, in their freight circular, state:—The freight market during the fortnight under review has not been of much importance, the volume of chartering business concluded being a much smaller one than was generally expected.

Saigon-Hongkong:—There was a temporary firmness in this direction during the earlier part of the fortnight. The local rice market considerably improved, and prompt tonnage being scarce a suitable vessel obtained 15 cents which is the highest figure so far paid this season. Millers are busily engaged in getting ready the extensive shipments contracted for March delivery, and unfavourable rumours in Cholera concerning the new crop have caused a big advance in prices. Since the last week the demand for prompt loading has practically subsided, and with a declining market locally there seems unfortunately no likelihood of any special advance in freights in the near future, unless of course requirements unexpectedly should reach exceptionally large dimensions.

Saigon Philippines.—Not much doing. Some inquiries have, as far as local managed boats are concerned, resulted in only one fixture, part-cargo, 25,000 piculs, Saigon to Cebu at 28 cents per picul.

Saigon Singapore:—The S.S. "Standard" was taken up Saigon Hongkong at 14 cents, option to Singapore at \$4000. Saigon Currency, lump sum, and since another charter of a handy sized steamer has been arranged at \$4,200. Saigon Currency, lump sum, equivalent of about 14 cents per picul.

Bangkok:—It is reported that higher rates are quoted from Bangkok to this, and there is a good demand for prompt tonnage.

Saigon Java and Java Hongkong:—Nothing doing.

Quang Yen to Hongkong:—The S.S. "Chunshang" has been taken up for a second trip on same terms as last, and the S.S. "Chipsing" at a slightly increased rate.

The North:—Except the ordinary "routine" worked by the regular liners, demand for "outside" tonnage continues to be scarce and there is no revival expected until the opening of the North and the rise of the water in the Yangtze. Japanese tonnage seems to be lately well employed in the coal trade from Japan to Manchurian ports owing to the output from the Fushun Mines being considerably reduced on account of the plague. The export from Dalny has also been stopped entirely for the same reason.

Coal freights from Japan are neglected. Moji to Hongkong \$1.45 and Wakamatsu to Canton \$2—per ton is quoted. Business done as follows:—Wakamatsu-Amoy \$2—Port Courbet-Canton \$1.90, Hongay-Saigon \$2.40 and Pulo Laut to Hongkong \$2.25 per ton.

Time charters:—The charter of the Germ. S.S. "Lyeemoon" trading between Hongkong and Saigon has been extended for further 3 months on same terms, French S.S. "Binhtuan" has been taken up for 12 months at \$4,500 per month for cattle trade, and the charters of the Norw. S.S. "Dovre" 6 months, delivery Singapore and Norw. S.S. "Hellas" at £600—per month for Australian trade are reported arranged at home. Further details of the latter two fixtures are as yet not to hand.

Sales:—There have been a few more boats sold to Japan, the Chinese S.S. "Hsiping" 1267 tons N.R., the Germ. S.S. "Korat" 1223 tons N.R. and S.S. "Bangkok" 1237 tons N.R., terms are kept private.

COAL MARKET.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough report that contracts have been made for delivery during balance of 1911 for 20,000 tons Japanese on private terms.

The quotations are:—Cardiff \$19.00 to \$21.00 ex-godown, nominal. Australian West Wall send \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal. Yubari Lump \$12.00 nominal. Miiki Lump \$10.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal. Moji Lump \$7.75 to \$8.50 ex-ship, steady. Moji Unscreeded \$6.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady. Akaiko Lump \$8.25 to \$8.50 ex-ship, steady. Kaiping Navy Lump \$10.00 to \$10.25 ex-ship, nominal. Kaiping Loco Lump \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship. Kaiping No. 5 Dnet \$6.50 to \$6.75 ex-ship. Kaiping No. 1 Dnet \$6.25 ex-ship.

PERJURY CASE AT SHANGHAI.

RECENT HEARING.

Isaac Raymond Michael again appeared in H. B. M.'s Police Court, Shanghai, on the 15th to answer the following charge:—

For that you Isaac Raymond Michael on the 4th day of October, 1910, unlawfully, falsely, knowingly, wilfully, corruptly, and maliciously did commit perjury in the testimony which you gave on oath as a witness at the trial of an action entitled Yourself v. W. V. Carmichael in which it became and was a material question whether you acted as a broker or not, to the following effect:—

(1) That two several parcels of 200 Ayer Tawah shares and one parcel of 200 Batu Anam shares were sold by you as a broker to W. V. Carmichael and were bought by you as a broker on the 30th March, 5th April, and 7th April respectively.

(2) That you had no transactions on your own account as principal in the shares of the companies which were the subject matter of the said action, being shares in the following rubber companies, Taling, Ayer Tawah, Batu Anam, and Anglo-Java.

Mr. H. S. Oppé prosecuted on behalf of the Committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and Mr. J. C. Douglas appeared for the accused.

The defendant was again under cross-examination by Mr. Oppé.

Mr. Oppé (to witness)—I am going to put a series of questions as shortly as I can to you and I want you to answer them as shortly as you can. You must remember that as you have elected to put in your defence in this court, as you were entitled to do, you are bound either to answer the questions or to say that you cannot or will not answer them.

Mr. Douglas—I do not think it comes from counsel to give the witness a lecture with the object of frightening or embarrassing him.

Mr. Oppé—There is no object of frightening him.

Mr. Douglas—I think it is quite unprecedented for counsel to lead off his cross-examination with a lecture as to what he should or should not do.

Mr. Oppé—I think what I say to the witness is correct. If you do that you need not think that I am trying to lay traps for you, and you must remember that you are on oath.

In answer to counsel witness said that the name of his book-keeper was Tinsley. He left him at the end of July and witness did not know where he was now. The clerk kept the accounts in witness's office on the Bund. When witness made a contract he put it on a piece of paper and would hand this to his clerk three or four times a day. They would be entered by the clerk and the pieces of paper destroyed. They kept no daily transaction book. At the request of Mr. Oppé witness produced the settlement account which he gave to the Stock Exchange, this setting out accounts with different clients. In this account there were other names than those appearing in the two books but having nothing to do with the settlement. In this Mr. Somekh's name was in the witness's handwriting and all the others were in the clerk's hand writing, except three written in pencil. These four items, including Mr. Somekh's name, were shown to the representative of the pool. He had had very little time to draw up the schedule, and when making the settlement he was afraid he would forget these four items and next day he put them in himself. There was Tls. 11,000 in his favour. It was his own money which he had lent.

Mr. Oppé—We don't want that. Witness—But you have to take it (Laughter.) Witness went on to explain that he had entered the four items next morning, the first in ink and the others in pencil. In the account Mr. Kadoorie had to pay witness Tls. 250. He had to receive from him 100 Chempedake, 200 Ayer Tawah, and 200 Krowosks.

Mr. Oppé asked witness to look through his contract form to see whether he had all the contracts with Mr. Kadoorie.

This required several minutes, and drew from Mr. Douglas the remark:—This is a criminal prosecution. It is not a fishing expedition.

Mr. Oppé—The results of Mr. Matthews' investigations are that

during this period prior to the June settlement you jobbed to a fairly considerable extent. Do you admit that you jobbed during this period?

Witness—I had no intention to job, but circumstances made me. I have lost my head the same as any other one.

Mr. Oppé—Answer yes or no; you can explain later.—The word yes or no does not cover your question. I have to give an explanation.

Mr. Oppé—I know you have a very subtle mind, but you can explain afterwards. Did you do an actual fact job for the June settlement?—I say I have lost my head like the rest. The tide carried me.

Mr. Oppé—Then you did job?—I say I was carried by the tide.

Mr. Oppé—To the Judge you made an answer that you did not do transactions on your own account?—I meant that I had no shares registered in my name, not my own property.

Mr. Oppé—Another answer you gave to the Judge was this, that you never owned any shares in any of the companies in which you had dealings with Carmichael. You said, "About Tls. 2,000,000 passed through my hands at the June settlement, but nothing for myself." Was that answer true?

—You have to accept my explanation. There is my pass book.

Mr. Oppé—When you made that answer to the Judge did you mean to say that at the close of the June settlement your account in the Bank was in just the same position as it was before?—Practically.

Mr. Oppé—That was the meaning of your answer?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—Did you mean to say that you never owned any shares in any of the companies in which you bought shares for the defendant? Did you understand the Judge to be asking you as to the state of your bank account at the close of the settlement?—I was confused in the box and I do not know what was in my mind. When he said "own" I thought he meant my own property.

Mr. Oppé—You still lose your head?—Not lose my head, but I was confused. I was very nervous, and I corrected it afterwards in a letter. I thought he would give me a chance to explain myself. I have never done anything against government or law.

Mr. Oppé—You are not confused just now?—You can go on confusing me, never mind. (Laughter.)

Mr. Oppé—Well, we will take it you are not confused.—You expect me to be a lawyer like yourself to answer these questions. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Oppé—If I put this question to you, do you mean to say that you never owned any shares in any of these companies between March and June? What is your answer?—I said No, but I have corrected it.

Mr. Oppé—Your answer is that you had no shares?—Allotted to me, but my letter to Mr. Jones covers that.

Mr. Oppé—Mr. Matthews reports that you made out of jobbing transactions or stood to make on jobbing transactions about Tls. 30,000 for the June settlement. If the settlement had gone through properly you would have made about Tls. 30,000. Do you agree with that or do you deny it?—How can I agree or deny it? You can work it out yourself if you like.

Mr. Oppé—If the books show it then it is true?—One book cannot show true; he has got to go to the other one.

Mr. Oppé—I shall put the question to you differently?—Can any ordinary or extraordinary man work with one book and say I made that. I should say it is not accurate. Any accountant would say the same.

Mr. Oppé—You can put any accountant you like into it. Did you make any profit or did you incur any loss in jobbing transactions for the June settlement?—I did not put the profit and loss down, I put it all in a lump sum.

Mr. Oppé—Did you ever make any transactions which would have shown a profit?—I dare say there must be some profit and some loss.

Mr. Oppé at this stage drew the attention of witness to the "Statement of Jobbing Transactions" compiled by Mr. Matthews.

Mr. Oppé—That statement shows that on the 11th of March

you bought 2000 Anglo-Javas at Tls. 15 from the firm of Wattie and Co. When you bought these 2000 Anglo-Javas had you an order to buy them at that price?—I am not in a position now to answer that question. If you had asked me next day I could have told you. Neither could I answer any of those questions. It is like a drunken man asked when he is sober to repeat what he said yesterday.

Mr. Oppé—On the next day you bought 1000 Anglo-Javas at Tls. 21. Can you remember?—To save the court's time and your's, I say now that I cannot remember.

Mr. Oppé—The final question was this, "Have you been interested otherwise than as broker on behalf of your clients in the rise or fall of rubber shares?" Your answer was, "No."

Mr. Douglas—That is not the subject of a charge.

Mr. Oppé—I can ask questions upon it.

His Worship—I have not framed a charge on that.

Mr. Oppé—The point is that Mr. Michael says he did not understand what the Judge meant in the last question. The Judge puts it in another form and he answered no. Was that answer true?

Witness—I have corrected it through Mr. Jones.

Mr. Oppé—Then that answer was not true?—Well, I corrected it afterwards.

Mr. Oppé—On 5th of April you bought 100 Anglo-Javas from Ivy at Tls. 34 and you sold 200 to Vaughan and 200 to Mungall at Tls. 37. Can you say whether the shares sold to Vaughan and Mungall were the same shares as you bought from Ivy?—I say that neither myself nor the brokers can tell.

Mr. Oppé—Can you say that these shares sold to Vaughan and Mungall at Tls. 37 were not those bought at Tls. 34 from Ivy?—I am not able to answer these questions. You might as well show me a chart of the world and say where is Bagdad and where is Timbuctoo. The public and myself lost their heads.

Mr. Oppé—You see now the value of keeping books?—No, not up to the present moment. (Laughter.)

His Worship—Rather losing a book. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Oppé—On April 7th White sold 400 Batu Anams at Tls. 21, and on the 7th of April if you look at Murphine's account you will find you sold him 100 at Tls. 22. On the same day you sold 200 Batu Anams to Carmichael at Tls. 22. You say that Carmichael's shares were bought from Somekh. What did you do with the shares you bought from White?—He bought them back.

Mr. Oppé—Then where did the shares you sold to Murphine come from?—I don't know where they are. They may be in the next book. They must be somewhere.

Mr. Oppé—At what did you sell these shares back to White?—I sold them back on the 12th and 13th April, so he made Tls. 3 profit.

Mr. Douglas—He has got the witness's account that circumstances had forced him to do jobbing transactions. It is there.

Mr. Oppé—Very well, I do not need to go into the matter.

Mr. Oppé—On some of those transactions you made a profit?—If you had asked me two or three days after the settlement I should have been able to answer questions of this sort. It all looks to me as a dream.

Mr. Oppé—Do you deny you made a profit?—I do not deny it or the other way about.

Mr. Oppé—On the 11th March you purchased 2,000 Anglo-Javas at 15 and sold them in different lots at prices ranging from 15 to 21. If you did that you made a profit?—It is a profit according to the paper, but not in fact. The market was going up and what am I to do? Give the shares back to Wattie? This sort of thing happens only once in a century.

Mr. Oppé—If that was so your answer to the Judge that two million taels passed through your hands in the settlement but none for yourself, is untrue?—The balance in my pass book was not increased.

Mr. Oppé—It put money into your pocket in one form or another?—I cannot say that.

Mr. Oppé—You admit selling short in Langkats and Sumatras for the March settlement, and were caught?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—And you lost more than Tls. 100,000? Where did you expect the Tls. 100,000 to come from in connection with the Sonawangs which you had to deliver?—Nobody. If there was no settlement I should not have to deliver them.

Mr. Oppé—How did you expect to be able to pay Tls. 100,000 at the end of the June settlement?

Mr. Douglas—How do you expect the brokers to pay a million and a half?

Witness—If there was no settlement I need not pay Tls. 100,000.

Mr. Oppé—Were you gambling on that when you bought those shares that you would not have to pay for them?—No.

Mr. Oppé—When you bought the shares from Neilsen did you expect you would have to pay for them?—I sold them to Neilsen and bought them back from him. I told Neilsen in June that I would not be able to take them up.

Mr. Oppé—When you bought the shares in March where did you expect to make the money to pay for them?—My credit was as good as gold.

Mr. Oppé—Do you dare to suggest that at the end of the March settlement your credit was as good as gold?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—Could you get any broker to come in and confirm that?—Certainly. I don't owe ten cents to anyone in Shanghai.

Mr. Oppé—Be very careful please.—I don't owe any money except for last month's stores, household expenses.

Mr. Oppé—Did you expect to make sufficient commissions during June to pay off that debt, that forward liability of Tls. 100,000?—Even if I could make one portion of it, that is quite enough. My credit is good. I have not done anyone any wrong.

Mr. Oppé—Was not it necessary for you to make, during the June settlement, money to pay Neilsen for these shares?—Not necessarily.

Mr. Oppé—Where was this money to come from with which you were to pay for those shares in June?—To come from what I had got to pay back, and the rest would be postponed.

Mr. Oppé—You thought you would carry on?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—But you wanted to make sufficient money to pay for these shares for the June settlement?—I tell you my credit was good for Tls. 100,000.

Mr. Oppé—You wanted to make a fairly big sum during the June settlement?—No, I have not got any such ambition.

Mr. Oppé—You did make a fairly big sum if the June settlement had gone through?—I was not either promoter or director. (Laughter.)

His Worship—A very sensible answer, Mr. Michael.

Mr. Oppé—I don't follow it, your Worship.

His Worship—It is quite a good answer to your question.

Mr. Oppé—As a matter of fact the money you received from the Stock Exchange pool went to pay for these Sonawangs shares?—Yes, if they didn't receive it they would not have paid me Tls. 234,000.

Mr. Oppé—And the money you received from the Stock Exchange or the Cathay Trust included the profits you had made by brokerage?—At first I was not willing to receive it. It was forced on me.

Mr. Oppé—Well, the money that was forced on you covered the price of the shares you had taken up and your jobbing profits?—Yes, the money that was forced on me against my wish to accept it, this stone mill on my neck and other things, and all my profit and commissions.

Witness was unable to produce one contract with Somekh and one with Kadoorie.

Mr. Oppé—You have made a complaint that the Stock Exchange asked you to sign a bankruptcy notice against Carmichael?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—Now were not you asked by the Cathay Trust to sign that notice?—The Exchange and the Cathay Trust.

Mr. Oppé—When you were asked first by the Cathay Trust, didn't you say that if the Stock Exchange asked you you would reply?—I said I was an agent for the committee.

Mr. Oppé—The committee asked you and you said that if they would withdraw your suspension you would consider the matter?—Yes.

Mr. Oppé—And that is how the Stock Exchange came into the matter?—No, I wanted to know about my suspension.

Mr. Oppé—You wanted to make a bargain?—Bargain, no. They suspended me without any reason. The committee without consulting the members, went into the room and in less than half hour handed me my suspension.

Mr. Oppé—Don't you know you were asked to produce your books to the committee and you refused to do so?—Saver of us refused. One party—I don't want to mention his name, he is in the employ of the Committee—gave up his books but six refused to hand over their books.

Mr. Douglas (in re-examination)—Did other members of the Exchange make losses in March?—Yes, heavy losses.

Mr. Douglas—As heavy as yours?—That I cannot tell, but they were losses.

Mr. Douglas—They are still in the Exchange, are they not?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—And some people made heavy losses for June?—Yes, very heavy too.

Mr. Douglas—And they are still in the Exchange?—Yes.

Mr. Douglas—And made losses in September too?—Yes, they are all insolvent, the Exchange is insolvent. By my action they were afraid I would report them to Hongkong under the Hongkong Ordinance for the way they had deceived the Government.

They only had power to borrow a few hundred or thousand taels for the building, and they immediately became bankrupt by borrowing a million and a half and saddled seven of us with this mill-stone around our necks.

Mr. Douglas—Do you understand from your evidence that you feel that in being saddled with this debt it was not what you intended and not what you meant?—No, I didn't mean it.

Mr. Douglas—It was not your intention to be saddled with any legal debts to the extent of four lakhs?—No, it is slavery.

Mr. Douglas—You were cross-examined as to your ability to remember whether you received orders to buy before you bought 1000 Anglo-Javas. Is it possible to remember which order you received first, the buying or the selling order?—I cannot really tell you.

His Worship—Can you explain how Mr. Somekh's name was left out of the settlement schedule?—It was on the 28th June, in the evening. There was a rush. They gave us half an hour to bring our schedule to arrive at the deficiency in order to meet the settlement and we were rushed very quickly. Everyone of us went to his office to bring the schedule. My clerk as I say was now to the business. I had employed him only three months, he was working at it and I hustled him. Someone telephoned to ask me about the settlement, why it was postponed. We hustled and gave them the schedule and they arrived at the deficiency. The next morning it came to my mind that I had not put in four names. The first was Mr. Somekh's and I wrote his name in ink and the others in pencil. I had to give Mr. Tablah Tls. 550. The other two, whose names I need not mention, owed me money from December 1909. I financed them and they gave me a promissory note for March. In March they could not pay and I renewed their promissory note till June, so in duty bound I said "what I have got, let them have it all."

His Worship—Your clerk made up that account on the 28th. Did you check it the next morning right through with your books?—No, my clerk was not there. I had to rush to the Exchange to do the settlement on the 29th.

His Worship—What called your attention to Somekh's account?—Because I didn't want to forget it.

His Worship—With regard to the 200 Ayer Tawahs at 27. You say you bought them from Kadoorie at 20?—Yes.

His Worship—Then why did you sell to Carmichael at 27?—Because Kadoorie gave me a contract for 27. The matter was still in dispute.

His Worship—But you were Carmichael's broker?—Yes.

His Worship—Then why should you make terms with Kadoorie and not think about your client?—I did think about my client. I tried very hard with Kadoorie.

His Worship—Did you mention it to Carmichael?—No, he gave me a carte blanche. If I had mentioned the dispute to Carmichael and then called on him for 27 I could not have got it.

His Worship—You didn't seem to realise that Carmichael was your client. You should have protected his interests.—I have done all I could under the circumstances to protect him.

His Worship—And you didn't give this information upstairs?—No, I thought my lawyer would ask me for an explanation.

Mr. Oppé—They did ask for an explanation, and you said it was a clerical error.

Mr. Douglas said he proposed to call Mr. Jones and Mr. Somekh, and to ask a few questions of Mr. Read, the prosecutor. Mr. Kadoorie he understood was not here (in Shanghai).

The case was then adjourned.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

21st inst.

The report of the board of directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the Company's Hotel at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 25th Feb. 1911, is as follows:—

Gentlemen.—The directors beg to submit their report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1910.

Accounts.—The profit on Working Account amounted to \$46,323.56 as compared with \$51,740.01 for the corresponding period of 1909, being a decrease of \$5,416.45. The Profit and Loss Account, including the sum of \$21,476.21 brought forward from 30th June, 1910, shows a credit balance of \$64,120.83, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$3.00 per share on 12,000 Old Shares \$36,000.00 and \$1.50 per share on 8,000 New Shares \$12,000.00. To write off Furniture and Fixtures Account \$10,000.00. To write off Installation of Electric Light Account \$5,000.00. To write off Steam Launch Account \$1,000.00. To carry forward to new account \$129.83.

Directors.—The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

Audit.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe, C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.

APPOINTMENT MADE.

21st inst.

It was reported to-day that the successor to Sir Henry May, as Colonial Secretary in Hongkong, had been appointed.

On enquiry we learn that Mr. W. D. Barnes, of Singapore, will arrive here shortly to take over the duties. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Legislative Council, Singapore, and was secretary for Chinese affairs in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

Mr. Warren D. Barnes, B.A., was born in 1865, and educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge. In 1888 he was appointed to the Straits Settlements Civil Service as a cadet by the Secretary of State, and was later on sent to Swatow to study the Chinese language. He has held various appointments in Courts and Chinese Protectorates of the Straits and F.M.S., and in the Mines Department of the latter, and since 1904 has occupied the office of Secretary of Chinese Affairs.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS CLUB TOURNAMENT.

21st inst.

The first two matches between the 83rd Company R. G. A. and the Police, in the above competition took place last night at the Soldiers' Club. The first game was between Corporal Heatley, of the R.G.A., and Sergt. Ball of the Police. The game resulted in an easy win for the R.G.A. man—250-140. The best break was made by Heatley—22.

The next game was between Quarter-Master Sergt. Barnfather and Sergt. Murphy. The game resulted in a win for the Police by 56 points.

To-night's games will be as follows:—Lieut. Aston vs. Sergt. Cooper and Quarter-Master Sergeant vs. Bunford.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

21st inst.

The 89th ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., was held to-day in the Company's office, Hotel Mansions. Mr. R. Showan presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. F. A. Gomes, H. E. Siebs, C. R. Lenzmann, F. Lieb, C. H. Ross, F. H. Armstrong, G. Friesland, E. W. Noble, Messrs. H. T. Gazdar, J. Arnold, H. W. Looker, T. F. Hough, J. M. E. Machado, A. H. M. da Silva, M. S. Northcote, F. B. Marshall, A. Denison, T. Christiani and W. E. Clarke (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting, The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for the usual period, we will, with your permission, take them as read. The result of the half-year's working compares favourably with the two previous half-years. The depression in the Hongkong-Macao traffic has been accentuated by recent troubles in the sister Colony. The Hongkong-Wuchow direct line has been worked at a profit, but the Canton-Wuchow line has not been so successful. Turning to the report and statement of accounts, you will note that we have charged the cost of the new boilers and installing same to the value of the steamer Heungshan, as it is special expenditure on the vessel and cannot be regarded as current repairs. The heavier cost of repairs than has been usual in recent half-yearly accounts is due to docking the Heungshan for installation of new boilers in the last quarter of the year instead of the first quarter of the current year. The income from investments shows a slight decrease compared with recent periods which is due to the repayment of a large loan on mortgage in July, and as no other good mortgages were offering at the moment part of the money was reinvested in approved local stocks and the balance retained to meet the expenditure on the Heungshan. All the values of our investments have been adjusted in accordance with the quotations current at the end of the year by the transfer of \$44,497.19 from investment fluctuation account. The properties mortgaged to the Company have been inspected and re-valued by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Palmer and Turner, the loans advanced show a satisfactory margin of safety. The loss by subsidiary coins during the past six months' working amounted to \$22,112.22. I do not think of anything else calling for special mention, but should any shareholders require any further information, I shall have much pleasure in answering any questions.

There were no questions asked. The Chairman—There being no questions, gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and statement of accounts as presented.

Mr. Looker seconded. Carried.

Mr. Christiani proposed, Mr. Marshall seconded, the appointment of Mr. G. Friesland as a director. Carried.

Mr. Hough proposed, and Mr. Machado seconded, the re-election of Messrs. A. O. D. Gourdin and W. H. Potts as auditors. Carried.

The Chairman—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Dividend warrants are now ready and may be obtained upon application. Thank you for your attendance.

ARMED ROBBERY.

21st inst.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistrate's this morning with armed robbery, on the 18th inst., at 188, Reclamation Street, Kowloon. It appears that the defendant entered the house, which was occupied at the time by a salt dealer. He ransacked the premises and went away with \$1385.

Mr. P. S. Dixon (from the firm of Mr. R. A. Harding) represented the defendant. Case remanded.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwartsbrought out a reinforcement of 53 men for the Macao garrison.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TO-DAY'S SITTING.

21st inst.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Pigott, and the Puisne Judge, His Honour F. A. Hazeland.

FORGERY.

In the Chief Justice's Court, the first case called was that in which the defendant was Leung Ho Chun, who yesterday was charged with uttering forged receipts for house rents to the amount of \$56 and also with having embezzled three sums—\$85, \$160 and \$78 respectively—belonging to his employer, Chan Chan, Ngan.

When originally charged, the defendant denied the indictment relating to the forged receipts for rents, but pleaded guilty to the three counts, re embezzlement, and his Lordship postponed the sentence until this morning in order that he might read the depositions.

This morning his Lordship, addressing the Attorney-General (Hon. W. Rees Davies, K.C.), said that reference had been made to the fact that the prisoner had embezzled sums to the amount of \$10,000. He was only charged now with the embezzlement of three small amounts.

The Attorney-General stated that the prisoner had not been charged with the full amount, which he admitted to have embezzled, as, to prove that, it would have been necessary to call a great number of witnesses. Therefore he was only charged with the embezzlement of the three small sums mentioned in the indictment.

The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say, stated that he knew nothing about the forgery. The receipts were given to him already signed.

His Lordship—You are only charged now with embezzlement. The prisoner stated, further, that he had nothing more to say with regard to the charge of embezzlement.

His Lordship passed sentence of four years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Two Chinese, by name Chung Yuen and Jan Son, were brought up on a charge of having on 28th January last, at Kowloon City, assaulted an old Chinese woman, Chan Yuen, with intent to commit robbery.

They pleaded not guilty. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, jun.), conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Attorney-General.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. E. J. da Rosa, A. McKirdy, H. B. Bridger, F. J. B. Jorge, A. Fessler, W. Pringle, jun., and P. W. White.

Mr. Alabaster, in opening the case for the Crown, stated that on the day in question about noon the old woman, Chan Yuen, was sitting in her house at Kowloon City when the two prisoners came in and asked for a man named Chan Yiek, who, they said, owed them two dollars. They then barred the door, seized the old woman by the throat, and gagged her.

After this, they proceeded to search her room and looked all through her boxes. While they were doing so, the old woman contrived to get the gag out of her mouth and screamed out "Save life." A fellow-lodger in the house, another old woman, heard her cries and gave the alarm, whereupon the prisoners got frightened and ran out of the house. They were captured by the villagers. The complainant said that she had never seen either of the two men before. The statement of the prisoners at the Magistracy was that she owed them two dollars, that they went there to collect the money, that she attacked them with a broom and drove them from the house, and that they were then arrested by the villagers.

After hearing evidence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. His Lordship sentenced the prisoners to four years' hard labour each, and to receive 24 strokes with the birch. He was sorry that the law did not permit him to order punishment by the "cat" in this instance.

ROBBERY.

Before Mr. Justice Hazeland and a jury composed of Messrs. J. F. Barros, D. Carvalho, W. O. Drow, J. A. Ismael, E. S. Abraham, A. A. Alves and A. Davidson.

Ng Seng and Cheng Wai were charged with attempted robbery. The first prisoner pleaded not guilty, while the second prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Attorney General said that prisoners were charged with armed robbery—a crime only too common in the colony. On the day in question, under a ruse, the first prisoner with others entered a house in Winglok Street and assaulted the inmates. The Police were soon on the scene, when the first prisoner displayed much humour by helping the police to arrest the second prisoner, who in his turn gave the whole show away.

Evidence was then led, and after a short summing up, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship said one prisoner had already been sentenced to five years. He would order him to undergo a further term of five years, making ten years in all, and to be whipped with the birch 24 strokes within six months of his incarceration. As regarded the second prisoner, his Lordship thought he was merely the tool of the first prisoner, and would therefore sentence him to two years only.

Chang Yu Ling, Tu Yao, and Leo Sung were indicted with having on the 19th January last, at No. 57, Connaught Road West, assaulted the inmates thereof, put them in danger of their lives, and robbed and carried away \$2,000 in money and articles of jewellery to the value of \$2,800.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Potter, appearing for the third prisoner.

The Attorney General, in opening the case for the Crown, said that that was another of those audacious cases of robbery which constituted a great danger in this colony. In the present sessions many of these cases were described as attempted robberies. Owing, no doubt, to good luck in many cases, the perpetrators of the crime had gone away without doing much harm. On the day in question, at about 3 p.m., an amah in the house opened the door in order to go and get some hot water to make tea with, when a number of men rushed in and proceeded to gag the women in the house and ransack the premises. They succeeded in making a haul of two thousand dollars in money and jewellery to the value of \$2,800. From information subsequently received the Police succeeded in arresting the first and second prisoners, and a few days afterwards the third prisoner was arrested. The witness would identify two of the prisoners, and with regard to the third, the evidence would show that the robbery was planned some time ago in his house. The indictment contained two counts—the first being robbery and the second receiving stolen property.

Evidence was then heard. Case proceeding.

A ROBBERY RAIN.

Sang Kam, a young Chinese, was charged with being implicated in a robbery outrage at Shaukiwan, in the course of which an old Chinese woman was assaulted and gagged in her house whilst the miscreants got away with \$650 in cash, a gold watch, a pair of gold bangles and a pair of jade-stone bangles.

He pleaded not guilty. Mr. Alabaster prosecuted, instructed by Mr. Dennis, jun.

The jury, after hearing evidence, found the prisoner guilty as charged.

His Lordship passed sentence of five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FAREWELL DINNER.

21st inst.

A farewell dinner was given last night to Mr. Helm, of Messrs Meyer and Co., at the Grand Hotel by a number of friends, on the eve of his departure for the Fatherland. The tables were laid out on the spacious verandah of the hotel, which was beautifully decorated. An excellent dinner was provided, and after justice had been done to the viands the evening was spent in harmony.

The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. E. Meyer, Kunze, Helm, Schultz, Puik, Vorster, Steinhoff, Ileso, Schluter, Hannman, Sonksen, Lühring, Schwander, Neidt, M. Jensen and H. Johnson. Mr. Helm has been popular during his stay in the Colony, and much regret is felt by his friends on his departure.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

22nd inst.

The case against Chang Yu Ling, Tu Yao, and Leo Sung charged with forcibly entering No. 57, Connaught Road West, and stealing therefrom money and jewellery to the value of \$4,500, came on again before Mr. Justice Hazeland and jury, this morning.

The Attorney General (instructed by the Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. Potter, (instructed by Mr. Gardiner) defended the third prisoner.

During this morning's sitting the case against the third prisoner was first taken up. He elected to go to the witness box himself and was examined and cross-examined at great length, after which his two co-conspirators gave corroborative evidence.

This closed the case for the defence.

The Attorney General asked leave to call the evidence of one Chow Chu to rebut the third prisoner's evidence.

Mr. Potter objected most strenuously, and called the attention of the Court to the fact that the Attorney-General had even stated before the jury that he intended to call a witness to discredit the third prisoner's evidence.

The Attorney-General contended that the evidence was admissible, and he was entitled to have it.

His Lordship ruled that the evidence in question was not admissible.

Mr. Potter, in addressing the jury on behalf of the third prisoner, said that the charge against his client had dwindled down to one of receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen. There had been only two Crown witnesses who had mentioned the name of the third prisoner at all. One was named Chow Ching and the other was the manager of the jewellery shop. Now with regard to Chow, as his Lordship would doubtless indicate to the jury, the law was that when the Crown put forth a man to tell the truth and he was obviously an accomplice, it was his duty to direct them not to convict a man on the evidence of an accomplice alone. Counsel submitted that Chow told a tissue of lies from beginning to end. But, apart from Chow's story, the evidence only went to show that a robbery had been committed on the 19th and certain articles of jewellery had been sold on the day following to a certain jeweller. That being the story, the judge would no doubt direct the jury that there was no evidence to convict the third prisoner. Because a man sold jewellery on the 20th, it did not follow that he had stolen it on the day previous. Counsel then commented on the evidence at great length, and concluded by submitting that no evidence whatever had been tendered to implicate his client.

The Attorney General then addressed the jury.

His Lordship, summing up, occupied about ten minutes after which the jury retired.

The jury returned after a short absence, when the foreman announced a verdict of guilty against the first and second prisoners on the first count only. They also found the third prisoner guilty, by five to two, on the second count, of receiving stolen goods.

His Lordship sentenced the first and second prisoners to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour and to be given 12 strokes of the birch twice, six months to intervene between each whipping. The third prisoner was also sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

The sessions were then adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

CHINESE CHILDREN.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Are the Chinese foisting some Oriental children on the local schools who are not, strictly speaking, entitled to the benefits of the Victoria educational system?

This was a question which was discussed to a slight extent at the regular meeting of the board of school trustees held last month, the matter being introduced through some references to the Fishguard street school, which is near the centre of the Chinese district and, naturally, is attended by an exceptionally large number of the eastern youngsters.

LICENSING BOARD.

THIS AFTERNOON'S MEETING.

22nd inst.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held this afternoon at the Council Chamber, the Hon. Mr. W. Brown presiding. The other members present were Messrs. Murray Stewart, A. Sholton Hooper, A. McKenzie, Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, and T. F. Hough, with the acting secretary, Mr. H. R. H. Craig.

An application was considered from Lance Gammon for a publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at No. 15, Queen's Road Central under the sign of the Astor House. Applicant is at present holder of an adjunct licence for the same premises.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared on behalf of the applicant, and stated that under the existing licence the applicant was not allowed to serve drinks to visitors, only to residents of the hotel, and to people who were taking meals there. He was not allowed to keep a public bar. In October, 1909, he made the application to the Licensing Justices for a publican's licence, but the application was refused on the ground that they objected to another bar being allowed in Queen's Road, on the ground floor. They had decided to refuse all applications for bars on the ground floor, especially in that part of Queen's Road. He made the application, and asked the Justices to grant it on the condition that the bar was put on the first floor, and not on the ground floor. The applicant had always had a bar on the first floor for the residents of the hotel, but it was very difficult for him to know who really were residents of the hotel when they went for drink. Neither did he know whether they were persons taking meals in the hotel. They had had, continued Mr. Shenton, considerable difficulty in complying with the regulations of the police on that account, and since the application was refused, they had experienced the same difficulty as before. They could not tell who were visitors and who were residents. There was also a considerable demand from the public for a full licence, and that was also a reason why the application was made.

In answer to Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Shenton said that putting the bar on the first floor would meet their requirements.

Mr. McKenzie—It is a fact that the public have to be accommodated.

Mr. Shenton—Yes, they have to be accommodated under a full licence. Now we have only a private bar for the residents.

Mr. Hough—Is it proposed to put the bar on the same floor as the dining rooms, the drawing room and such like?

Mr. Shenton—The coffee rooms and the dining rooms are above the place where it is proposed to put the bar.

Mr. Shenton, in replying to a question by Mr. Sholton Hooper, said it was a fact that the Licensing Justices agreed to grant the application on the last occasion on condition that the bar was not on the ground floor.

Mr. Hooper—So we did not refuse the application, and you are now agreeing to the conditions that we offered then?

Mr. Shenton—Yes, that is the position.

The application was granted, on the condition that the bar was not on the first floor, and the applicant was warned that if the conditions were violated, the licence would be withdrawn.

The Chairman also stated, in reply to Mr. Shenton, that he thought the drinking of liquor by visitors outside the bar would be allowed.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The report of the Val D'or Rubber Estates, Limited, submitted at the first annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders in London on the 30th of January, shows that the crops harvested during the year were—Cocoa-nuts, 202,097, sugar, 3,236 piculs (192 tons), and rubber, 904 lbs. It is proposed to bring the total of the rubber-planted area up to 1,000 acres.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

21st inst.

His Excellency gave an official dinner at Government House last night, at which the following were present:—Mr. Wood, Dr. Noble, Dr. Bellifios, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bowley, Mr. Clementi, Mr. Sholton Hooper, Mr. Orme, Mr. Li Yau Chun, Mr. Wu Hoi Chung, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Mr. Chung Wa Chun, The Hon'ble Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. Mok Man Cheung, Mr. Yung Shiu Po, Mr. Lau Pan Chin, Mr. Chiu Ue Tin, Mr. Tong Lai Chun, Mr. Chan Siu Ki, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Mui Kai Nam, Mr. Tang Cheung Chak, Mr. Leung Yan Po.

ALLEGED MAN-SLAUGHTER.

Wong Tong, a box-maker, was charged at the Magistracy this morning with the alleged manslaughter of Lau Kiu Chee, on Saturday afternoon, at No. 5, Cheung Hing Street. Inspector Goulay prosecuted.

It appears that the deceased decedent's wife. A quarrel arose, it resulted in a free fight, and from injuries received the deceased died a few hours later.

The case was remanded.

BRITISH ALL-ROUND CHAMPION CHALLENGES.

A novel challenge has reached America from Charles Wilson, all-round champion of Manchester, England, bidding for a match with an all-round athlete in the United States for the championship of the world. The contest he proposes includes almost everything in track athletics, also takes in swimming, cycling, rowing and tumbling. Suggestions for various events are as follows: Swimming one-half mile, rowing one-fourth mile, plunging of one-minute duration, running 100 yards and one mile, walking one mile, 120-yard hurdles, shot put, hammer throw, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, one forward spring jump, and ten forward spring jumps without weights, three forward spring jumps without weights, five backward spring jumps with weights, and cycling from five to ten miles.

REBELS STEAL REGIMENTAL COLOURS.

HOW CHINESE BRAVES ACT.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, Feb. 21, Chan Ching, a notorious robber of Shek Wan, for whose arrest the authorities had offered \$1,000, ended his career two days ago. It appears that he went to Fat Shan with two men of his type on a passenger boat. On arrival, he was met by a brave attached to the local regiment, who knew him. The brave did not attempt to arrest him, as he was singlehanded, but followed the robber for some distance. It happened that a comrade of the brave was shaving in a barber's shop, so he gave the signal at once. They managed to grasp the notorious robber, and the two accomplices bolted. At the trial the prisoner admitted having taken part in nine cases of armed robbery. Needless to say, the two braves will be rewarded for bringing this notorious robber to book.

Some days ago, in the Ho Tong country market of Sun Wui district, the robber, Lai On, was captured by the commander of the soldiers stationed there, through the information of scouts. One of the gentry who is a clansman of the prisoner, at the head of over 100 men, marched to the barracks, and released the prisoner, besides wounding many soldiers and carrying away with them the regimental colours. As the soldiers were outnumbered, the commander reported the matter to His Excellency the Viceroy, and begged for instructions how to act. The local magistrate was ordered to conduct an inquiry, and the result has confirmed the report of the commander. The gentry of the Lai clan were sent for, and requested to give up the notorious robber as well the man who was the ringleader of the riot. It is reported that many men of the Lai clan have fled for their lives.

PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT REPUBLICA.

NO COAL AND NO POWDER.

It appears that a most extraordinary state of affairs exists on the Portuguese gunboat Republica, which came out of dock at Kowloon about a fortnight ago after undergoing very extensive repairs. The Republica is, of course, the old Donna Amelia, which name was discarded at the time of the revolution in Portugal. It will be remembered that Donna Amelia came out here some eighteen months ago when the delimitation dispute between the Macao authorities and the Chinese Government was in progress. She is a very old boat, built of wood, and armed with obsolete guns. Her voyage out from Portugal occupied about a year, and during her stay in these waters she has been as much in the Dock Company's hands as out of them. In fact, the opinion generally held by the Portuguese both in Hongkong and in Macao was, that she should have been long ago put upon the scrap heap.

At the time of the revolution in Portugal, the Donna Amelia was in dock. Among the repairs which she underwent then was the fitting of new boilers which were specially sent out from Lisbon. When her overhaul had been completed, she emerged from dock as the Republica, flying the republican flag. For some time she has lain up in Kowloon Bay; lately she has shifted her anchorage to Yau-mai Bay.

But as it turns out, the Republica, so far as her efficiency is concerned, is a negligible quantity as a war machine, for she is without coal and without powder, and her paymaster is without the wherewithal to find the same or even to pay the wages of the ship's company. In fact, so serious is she handicapped that when shifting her berth in the harbour she had to borrow sufficient coal to do so from H.M.S. Cadmus, as well as powder with which to salute the British Admiral on board the flagship Minotaur.

As we announced yesterday, two of the Republica's officers and 50 of her ship's company were to leave to-day by the German mail for Portugal. From information which a representative of the "Telegraph" has been able to gather, it appears that there is a great deal of discontent on board the ship, not only on account of arrears of pay, but also because of the bad quality of food supplied; to say nothing of the general disabilities from which they suffer through service on board of a vessel which has lost all claims to be capable of fulfilling her functions as a war-ship.

The reason for this anomalous state of things on board the Republica is not very far to seek. Her position is identical with that of the Portuguese cruiser Vasco da Gama, which was held up in Batavia after she left Hongkong because of her inability to procure the necessary coal to allow her to continue her journey, as the banks there declined for a time to honour the drafts made for this purpose by the Provisional Government at Lisbon. In the case of the Republica, she does not occupy the same position as do the gunboat Patria and the river gunboat Macao, both of which are attached to, and paid for, by the Colonial Government of Macao. The Republica, on the other hand, came here on a special mission and her disbursements have to be met by the Ministry for the Navy in Portugal, so that probably the Hongkong banks are doing just what the banks in Batavia did in the case of the Vasco da Gama.

At any rate, the Republica meanwhile lives inert in the harbour of Hongkong, powerless either to sail or to work her guns until the Provisional Government of Portugal have satisfied the banking community of Hongkong that their drafts to meet her expenses and pay-bills will be honoured fully when presented.

Mr. H. Linden and family, and Mr. G. Vogt, of the Rhenish Mission, arrived in time to board the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, bound for Cienoa. Both gentlemen are missionaries and have been working in the Canton District for the last five years.

BORING FOR OIL.

EXPEDITION LEAVES HONGKONG TO-MORROW.

21st inst.

The directors of the International Petroleum Co., Ltd., entertained a number of friends at the Tung Tin Lau Hotel last night, the occasion being the departure of Capt. Bunje and his assistants on an oil boring expedition in Timor. It will be remembered that prospecting was done by Mr. Bunje, and so convinced was he of the quality of the bore that a local syndicate was formed with the view of securing a properly-equipped outfit for further and more extensive drilling work. The advisory expert proceeded through the oil fields of California, secured excellent plant as well as two assistants who have had a wide experience in this work.

The whole outfit has been loaded this week, and it is expected that the Frithjof will leave Hongkong to-morrow for Doh, and then proceed to the other side of the island where the concessions have been obtained.

Among those who sat at the table last night were Messrs:—F. D. Barretto, E. T. Lloyd, Capt. Theo. Bunje, G. A. Hardison, O. C. Johns, O. D. Barretto, H. Masquerenas, U. Soares, B. Botelho, I. Botelho, H. F. Bunje, C. Bunje, Francisco Tse Yat, Kwok Shut Ting, Ho Chi Kai, Chang King Sin, Wong Chung Hing, Kwok U Shun, Tse Tsan Tai, Simon Tse Yau, Kwok Mee Hing, Kwok Lai Ting, &c., &c.

The Chairman (Mr. Kwok) expressed the hope of all parties interested in the undertaking that success would crown the efforts of Capt. Bunje and the two gentlemen who were proceeding with him.

Capt. Bunje, in acknowledging the toast, said he trusted their hopes would be realised. They had secured one of the best boring outfits that had ever been produced in the States, and he had brought the knowledge he had acquired during his visit to the Californian oil fields to bear on their present venture and its equipment. He had also been fortunate enough to obtain the services of two of the best practical men in their departments, and on Wednesday he hoped all would be ready to sail for Timor, to continue bores on an extensive scale. Some months ago he struck oil there, but that was at the very superficial depth of 45 ft. Now he hoped to tap the well at 800 ft. or more, although he would be able to bore to a depth of 3000 or 4000 ft. if it were necessary. They now had the outfit and the men, and he could only most heartily re-echo the hope that success would attend their efforts.

Mr. Hardison—supplemented Capt. Bunje's remarks, and touched on the wonderful developments of the Californian oil fields. It was his first visit to the Orient, but he was pleased to be able to meet so many Chinese whom he looked upon as friends of his (applause).

Mr. Tse Tsan Tai said:—Gentlemen, it has greatly pleased us to hear the encouraging speeches just made by Capt. Bunje and Mr. Hardison, regarding the promising future of the petroleum oil deposits in the island of Timor, the more so as they are experts in their line. We know, as history and tradition tell us, that these oil deposits are the richest in this portion of the oil belt of the world. We, therefore, wish the expedition, which is leaving here for Timor on Wednesday next, success in its boring operations, and may they strike a "gusher" —a gusher similar to the "Lake View" of California, spouting 80,000 barrels of crude oil daily. Our worthy chairman Mr. Francisco Tse Yat, had made every preparation to accompany this expedition, but at the last moment his plans had to be altered, and he will now leave by the "St. Albans." Gentlemen, I ask you to charge you glasses and drink to the success of the expedition, and to the future success and prosperity of the International Petroleum Company, Ltd., and the general agents of the Company, Messrs. Barretto & Co.

Mr. Barretto also made a few remarks, stating that he hoped to visit Timor during the next few months if the boring had proved successful.

A very pleasant evening ended with cheers for those who directed the expedition.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING TO-DAY.

23rd inst.

A statutory meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber. H.E. the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, presided, and there were also present:—

H.E. Major-General Anderson.
Hon. Mr. C. Clementi, Acting Colonial Secretary.
Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Acting Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Registrar-General.
Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt.
Hon. Mr. H. Kowick.
Hon. Mr. E. Osborne.
Mr. R. H. Crofton (Acting Clerk of Councils).

Swearing-in.

Before the ordinary business was begun, Hon. C. Clementi took the oath of office as acting Colonial Secretary.

Typhoon Refuge.

Hon. Mr. E. Osborne asked—With reference to the answer given at the last meeting of this Council to my question concerning progress on the new Typhoon Refuge, will the Government cause to be laid on this table half-yearly, a statement of payments due to the contractor in the form suggested in my letter to the Colonial Secretary dated the 13th January?

Colonial Secretary—The Government is prepared to lay on the table half-yearly statements in the form suggested by the hon. member, but such statements cannot be relied upon to furnish a satisfactory indication of the proportional rate of progress of the work owing to the various items of work involved being priced at widely varying rates.

Thefts in the Harbour.

Hon. Mr. Osborne asked—Will the Government state (a) the number of cases of theft from ships and lighters in the Harbour reported to the Police during the year 1910; (b) the value (if known) of the goods stolen?

Colonial Secretary—Thefts from ships and lighters in the harbour may be conveniently divided into three main categories, viz., thefts of

- A. Ships' stores.
- B. Personal chattels.
- C. Cargo.

Of thefts of the first class (anchors, ropes, tarpaulins, paint and so forth) there were 29 cases reported to the Police in 1910, of a total value of \$2,173, and 6 cases in which the value was not stated. Of the second class (mostly money, jewellery and clothing), there were 34 cases reported, of a total value of \$2,228, and one (a cigarette-case) of which the value was not stated. Of the third class there were four large thefts reported, viz:—

1. Piece goods ...\$600
2. Opium.....\$2,400
3. Silk.....\$16,000
4. Silk.....\$7,000

and seven smaller thefts of a total value of \$671. In case (2) a large amount of the opium was recovered. Some of the thieves in case (3) are under arrest in Canton. In case (4) the shortage was not discovered until the steamer had arrived at another port, but it is believed that the silk was stolen in the waters of the Colony. Information was also received of two large shortages of tin discovered on the arrival of the steamers at distant ports, and it seems probable the tin in question was stolen here.

Enquiry Wanted.

Hon. Mr. Osborne asked further—Will the Government cause enquiry to be made into the alleged prevalence of theft from ships and lighters in the Harbour and the best method of preventing injury to the Colony's trade from this cause?

Colonial Secretary—The suggested enquiry is being made, and methods of prevention are under consideration.

Harbour Refuge.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Harbour of Refuge Ordinance, 1900.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to. This Ordinance provides that claims for compensation by reason of injury to property from its access to the sea being inter-

ferred with by the works authorised shall be in the absolute discretion of the Governor. His Excellency deems it irregular that such quasi judicial power should be placed upon him, who has sanctioned each step taken by the Executive, and when the facts are in dispute and evidence is to be tendered in respect of them it should be the function of a judicial official and not the Head of the Executive to decide the question. The Bill amends the Ordinance by delegating to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court the power of deciding the amount of compensation under the terms of the Ordinance to be awarded when a claimant is dissatisfied with the compensation proposed to be awarded by the Governor, and invests in such Judge the necessary powers for the purpose of investigating any such claim.

Liquors Ordinance.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to intoxicating liquors.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was carried.

Criminal Law.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to introduce into the Criminal Law Ordinance of 1865 certain provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Acts of the United Kingdom of 1861, and for other purposes.

This was seconded by the Colonial Secretary and agreed to. Attached to the bill were the following objects and reasons as stated by Sir Francis T. Pigott, Chief Justice:—

When the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinances were framed in 1865 the English Consolidation Ordinances of 1861 were copied almost verbatim. But in connection with offences relating to railways two sets of sections were omitted, because there were no railways in the Colony. These two sets of provisions dealt with practically the same acts—putting wood, stones, etc., on the railway, and other kindred matters, but the criminal intent in the two statutes was different—in the Malicious Damage Act it was damage to the railway, carriages, etc.; in the Offences against the Person Act, it was damage endangering the safety of passengers. The provisions of the former Act were introduced into the Colony by Ordinance No. 10 of 1910; this draft introduces those of the latter Act, and like No. 10 of 1910 it is made applicable to tramways.

I think that now that the new edition of the revised laws is being prepared serious omissions in the law of the Colony should be remedied; in this case the object is to bring the law of the Colony into line with the English law on which it is based. Provision is made for introducing both the new sections and those of No. 10 of 1910 into their proper position in the Criminal Law Ordinances of 1865.

Minimum Penalties.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to abolish minimum penalties and to bring the law of the Colony into uniformity with the law of England, and for other purposes.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was carried.

This Ordinance is designed to bring the law of the Colony on the subject of punishments into line with the law of England. It accomplishes this, first, by abolishing minimum penalties, and thus gives the Judge the power of dealing leniently with cases which deserve to be so treated. The Ordinance also does away with the confusion and redundancy of language which now exist in the penalty clauses of the criminal laws of the Colony.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, when the following votes recommended by the Governor were passed:—

Study of Chinese.

A sum of \$180 in aid of the vote Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature, other charges, language study allowance (Hakka dialect, Chinese) to passed cadet.

Pier at Castle Peak Bay.

A sum of \$2,002 in aid of the vote public works, extraordinary buildings, pier at Castle Peak Bay.

Transport of Revenue.

A sum of \$200 in aid of the vote, judicial & legal departments, C.—district officer, other charges, northern district, transport of revenue.

Security Allowance.

A sum of \$27 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, C.—Imports and Exports Office, other charges, security allowance to 4th grade clerk.

Government House Furniture.

A sum of \$1,500 in aid of the vote Governor, other charges, furniture.

Postal Agencies.

A sum of \$4,831.72 in aid of the vote Post Office, B.—Postal agencies in China.

Coronation Contingent.

A sum of \$13,150 to meet the estimated expenses to be incurred by the Coronation contingent of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Telephone Exchange.

A sum of \$114.29 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, D.—Law officers, other charges, Attorney-General's office, rent of telephone exchange.

Counsellors' Fees.

A sum of \$400 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, A.—Supreme Court, other charges, fees to counsel and solicitors for prisoners in capital cases.

Administration of Justice.

A sum of \$1,500 in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, A.—Supreme Court, other charges, administration of justice.

Volunteers.

A sum of \$737.14 in aid of the vote military expenditure, B.—Volunteers, other charges, ammunition.

Crown Prince's Visit.

A sum of \$255.77 for expenses incurred in connection with arrangements for the reception of H. I. & R. II. the Crown Prince of Germany.

Travelling Expenses.

A sum of \$12,800 in aid of the vote miscellaneous services, transport of Government servants.

OBITUARY.

22nd inst.

One of the oldest and wealthiest Portuguese residents of the colony passed away this morning in the person of Mr. R.F. Gutierrez, at the ripe old age of 84 years. Deceased came to the colony in the early forties, and soon joined Mr. George Duddell—after whom Duddell Street was named—as confidential clerk, and remained in his service until that gentleman had returned to the old land.

Deceased then started in business himself, and by dint of hard work and strict integrity amassed a fortune with which he retired a few years ago. Deceased leaves a grown-up family to lament his loss. Mr. Gutierrez had great faith in the future prosperity of Hongkong, had invested all his fortune in real estate, and lived to see rent rising sevenfold in the colony.

THE WELSH DINNER.

A company of between forty and fifty will be present this year at the Welsh anniversary dinner, to be held in the Hongkong Hotel on Wednesday next. Mr. Owen Hughes is president this year, and Mr. G. T. Lloyd vice-president; while the secretarial duties are undertaken by Mr. E. A. M. Williams. The dinner-room will be prettily decorated with Welsh mottoes, etc. At the dinner, the national toast is to be submitted by the Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, and will be acknowledged by Mr. Lloyd in the Welsh tongue.

Messrs A. Kassam and Co., of Bombay, general merchants and commission agents, opened their new offices at 69 Wyndham Street yesterday, when they entertained a number of members of the business community. The new offices are airy and commodious, and admirably adapted for the work of the firm.

On March 7, the Batavia papers say, the Criminal Court there will try J. R. R. Kulr, who formerly resided at Singapore but is now in the hands of the police at Batavia. The charge sets forth alleged frauds in share transactions in Borneo—the amount involved being about 6,000 guilders. Eight witnesses have been called.

BUILDING PROSECUTIONS TO-DAY.

22nd inst.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this afternoon Ip Mah Kiu, owner of the premises No. 7 Seymour Street was charged with having commenced building works without the consent of the Building Authority.

He pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. P. W. Goldring.

James Hutchings, inspector of buildings in the P.W.D., was the first witness called. On the 4th Feb., he said, he visited 7 Seymour Street and found the blank wall had been re-erected. The work at that time had not been approved although the plan had been submitted to the Building Authority.

Mr. Goldring—Had he consented to the work being done?

Witness—He had not issued an acknowledgment of the plan.

Mr. Goldring—The whole point is this—has he consented to the work being done?

Witness—The approvals of the plan have not been issued.

Mr. Goldring—Were you instructed to issue the summons by Mr. Perkins or Mr. Chatham?

Witness—By the Building Authority.

His Worship—Was it by Mr. Perkins or Mr. Chatham?

Witness—By Mr. Chatham. In further cross-examination, witness stated that the architect, Mr. Hazeland, asked for the plan back on 9th January. It was returned on the 11th. It was not then in accordance with the requirements of the building laws. Besides the omission of the windows there was shown an insufficiency of thickness in the basement walls.

Mr. Goldring—Was that the ground on which the plan was refused?

Witness—It has not been refused. Then is that the reason it would have been refused?—It would not have been refused.

Then how is it illegal?—The Building Authority has power to sanction walls of lesser thickness.

How long have you been an inspector of buildings?—Eight years.

Is it not the case that after the plans are submitted, in 90 cases out of 100, work starts at once?—It starts after the plans are approved.

After the plans have been submitted?—No.

Illegally?—No.

But it does occur?—Yes.

Very often?—No; I do not think it does occur very often.

Does it occur in 90 per cent. of the case?—No.

Fifty per cent?—No.

In seven cases out of ten?—No.

In five cases out of ten?—No.

It might be two out of ten—not more.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, of the P.W.D., was next called. He stated that he had not given his consent to work being done at No. 7 Seymour Street on 4th January.

By His Worship—In cases of important alterations, I have the premises visited before approving the plans.

Mr. Goldring—How many inspectors have you under you whom you can send to inspect buildings?

Witness replied that he did not know how many exactly. He had several clerks and Chinese inspectors and so on.

Mr. Goldring—This is an important point, your Worship. I intend to show that things are always being put off to the last minute.

By His Worship—The plan, as shown is in conformity with the Ordinance. The main point is that we have not had an opportunity of inspecting the foundations. The work as done is not in conformity with the plan, as the plinth shown as being now has not been renewed. The work done is in conformity with the Ordinance.

By Mr. Goldring—They are very much understaffed at present. E. M. Hazeland, architect, called for the defence, stated that he had prepared the plan in question. It was submitted in due course to the P.W.D. He applied for it to be returned on the 9th and it was returned amended on the 11th. At no time was he employed in supervising the contractor's work. The contractor said he wanted to start the work before the New Year and witness told him he would start it on his own responsibility.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perkins. There was no endorsement on the plan to show that he was not responsible for supervision. The case was adjourned until Monday afternoon next.

Tam Yick Kiu, contractor, 3 Elgin Street, was charged with carrying out alterations at 113, 185 and 187 Wanchai Road without consent of the Building Authority, such alterations being the stopping up of party wall openings.

He pleaded not guilty and was also defended by Mr. Goldring.

J. C. Clarke, inspector of buildings under the P.W.D., said he visited the premises in question on 8th February and found that the party wall openings had been filled up. The Building Authority had not given his sanction to any work being done there at all. Plans had been submitted, however, about the 12th of November. The plan was not in conformity with the Ordinance. The plan was returned to Mr. Hazeland on 25th November, with a request that it be amended.

CHINESE OPINION ON THE RUPTURE.

"THE COUNTRY WILL FIGHT AGAINST AGGRESSION."

The "Telegraph" has obtained a comprehensive expression of opinion on the Russo-Chinese situation from a number of leading Chinese residents with a view to forming some idea as to how the affair is regarded outside official circles. Such an expression of opinion is all the more valuable since the Man-in-the-Street is a very important person just now in China.

Our informants believe that the dispute will be amicably settled, probably owing to the good offices of England and America, but they are strongly convinced that China will fight before any loss of territory or dignity befalls her.

"The people," said one gentleman, "are certain to regard any backing down of the Central Government as a traitorous act, and will resent it accordingly. But I believe that the Government itself is prepared to fight before falling in with Russia's bluff."

"The army is not the same insignificant fighting machine it was during the Sino-Japanese war, and would give a good account of itself. The spirit of the people, too, is all towards the upholding of national dignity. Nevertheless I do not believe that blood will be shed."

Our other informants were much of the same opinion, and one and all agree that the Government is really to blame for the situation.

As regards the return of Yuan Shih Kai to power, it is generally recognised that there is no one to compare with him in managing affairs now at Peking, especially as regards foreign relations, and army administration. The people believe that his supporters will create trouble if China loses prestige in this affair.

The development and preservation of commerce is regarded as the most powerful safeguard of peace, that is to say that war would not be permitted by other powers having interests in the region affected.

CHINESE & Y. M. C. A.

HANDSOME GIFT.

[The "Telegraph" Correspondent.]

Canton, Feb. 22. His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, ex-Chinese Minister to Washington, who is the leader of the queue-cutting movement in Shanghai, has done another act worthy of his reputation as a progressive official. It is reported that the Young Men's Christian Association here have received a wire from His Excellency in Shanghai promising to subscribe one thousand dollars towards the scheme for the purchase of a site for the association building.

Romance in commerce is by no means dead, says a writer in the "Young Man." He must have been reading rubber prospectuses. "The World."

The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., leaves for Home by the s.s. "Manchuria" next month. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, of Messrs. Harry Wicking and Co., sails on the Empress in March. Both gentlemen hope to be Home in time to witness the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon.

YACHTING.

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

20th inst.

A race was held yesterday for the Commodore's and Vice-Commodore's cups, the whole fleet competing on handicap times. A fine start was witnessed from the Club house.

With a strong flood tide running at the time and wind out of the N. N. E., the boats had to stand away from the line on the port tack, and as soon as the starting gun was fired it took very little time for all to cross and set spinnakers. The wind held fairly well for the run down to Datum Rock (the mark); and the Ayesha and Corine were first to get round. The boats were so bunched together at the Rock that it was only with very smart handling that some were able to avoid fouling or piling up on the mark.

The Dalveen had all her canvas up, and looked a veritable cloud in her new suit of sail, putting all skippers of smaller boats to leeward of her in fear and trembling lest they should be blanketed. On the beat back the wind held fairly well up to the fairway buoys, but then fell away to a dead calm, leaving Brenda and Ayesha, who seemed to have the race in their hands. The other boats then crept up to the same place, which considerably altered the aspect of things. The Thecla and Asthore stuck to the Hongkong shore and picked up the strongest of the oblique tide which had set in, and drifted with it sufficiently to pick up the freshening N. E. wind, which gave them a lead on the others, Thecla crossing the finishing line first and Asthore second. The Asthore saved her time on Thecla, thus securing the Commodore's cup, whilst Thecla takes the Vice-Commodore's.

Perhaps it ought to be mentioned that a foul took place after rounding Datum Rock, between Dawn and Toinette, the former on the port tack forcing Toinette on the starboard tack, about. The skipper of Dawn claims that no foul took place, as the Toinette hadn't touched her. The study and knowledge of the Y. R. A. sailing rules is absolutely necessary in sailing, to prevent accidents, for which purpose they were framed.

Another curious point of the race was that the winner of the Vice-Commodore's cup sailed under protest against his handicap, but still will take the prize.

In handicapping for a race with such a variety of boats, large and small, it must be admitted that it is a most difficult task to please everyone, and in nine cases out of every ten it will be found that the handicapper knows more about what the various boats can do than the owners themselves. Races are often lost by the helmsman, and through no fault of the boat, though the boat is always blamed. If boats could only speak and be alive (as sometimes they seem to be in a sea) they would treat the helmsman as a horse does his "greenhorn" rider.

THE PLAGUE.

Peking, Feb. 15.—The plague at Kunchangtze is still seething. Outbreaks are reported to have occurred across the Russian and the Korean borders.

The death-rate is daily diminishing at Fuchien, where there were only thirty-two deaths yesterday. The position is also improving elsewhere.

The Government is sparing no expense in fighting the disease.

The losses of the Imperial Railways of North China from suspension of traffic amount daily to \$42,000.—"N. C. D. News."

A DISCOMFORTING REPORT.

London, Feb. 16.—Reports from St. Petersburg state that a telegram has been received from Harbin which declares that notwithstanding the fact that there are 200 deaths daily from plague at Kunchangtze, the hair of dead Chinese is still being exported to Germany and Great Britain.

The Spring oxodus of home-bounders is proving much greater this year than usual, on account, no doubt, of the Coronation festivities. There have been unprecedentedly heavy bookings by all the steamship lines. By the German mail, passages are now unavailable till late in May.

R.G.A. BALL.

22nd inst.

At the City Hall, the Royal Garrison Artillery gave their half-yearly ball yesterday evening when a company of no less than 450 guests responded to the invitation of Lt.-Colonel G. D. Chumier and officers of the corps. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. On the staircase were placed groups of tropical foliage, whilst flags of many colours draped the walls. On the landing was displayed the drop-scene from the R.L. Theatre, portraying the garb of the artillerymen from earliest years. St. George's Hall was devoted to dancing, and supper was served in St. Andrew's Hall. The decorations were very effective.

Dancing commenced shortly after nine o'clock and was kept up with great spirit to the strains of the K.O.Y.L.I. Band till about two o'clock this morning.

Amongst those present were H. E. the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., and Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., Officer Commanding the Garrison.

C. P. R.'S DIVIDEND.

INCREASED THIS YEAR.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held yesterday, it was decided that in view of the position of the land account and of other extraneous assets of the company, the distribution from these sources, commencing with the payment of the next quarterly dividend, will be at the rate of three per cent. per annum, instead of one per cent. as heretofore. The regular dividend on C. P. R. common stock has been at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and an extra payment of one per cent. has been made out of land account, making a total of eight per cent. This will place the stock practically on a ten per cent. basis.—"D. Colonist."

WEDDING AT OHEL LEAH SYNAGOGUE.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Jewish Synagogue, the contracting parties being Mr. Max Hirschberg, of the Ordinance Depot, Manila, and Miss Sophie Margowich, niece of Mr. J. Sorper. The Synagogue was tastefully decorated. A large gathering of relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony.

The bride's dress, which was designed by Madame Flint, was soft satin, trimmed with silk braid. She wore a beautiful wreath of myrtle. Misses Bertha and Esther Sternberg, the bridesmaids, wore dainty dresses of white silk, trimmed with satin and fine lace.

The bride was given away by Mr. Sorper. The groomsmen were Messrs. M. Sternberg and N. Blumenthal.

After the ceremony at the Synagogue, a reception was held at Mr. and Mrs. Weingarten's residence, where the health of the bride and bridegroom was enthusiastically honoured. The wedding presents were numerous and costly. The happy couple left for Manila by the s.s. Rabi-to-day.

MARKET PRICES.

Messrs. Warner Barnes & Co., Ltd., of Manila, in their latest commercial circular, report as follows:—

Hemp: Continued heavy receipts, coupled with absence of demand except at reduced prices, has had a depressing effect on our market, which has been a sagging one except for prime marks. Lattor are still very scarce and eagerly sought after.

Sugar prices remain unchanged and the rice market was very firm owing to small available supplies.

Copra: Stronger advices from consuming markets caused a rally, followed by a sharp advance, prices moving up rapidly from 10.625 to 11.00 per pic, which however has since been lost, prices now ranging between P10.375 to 10.50 per pic.

Mr. J. Kawai, travelling auditor of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, returned from Canton last night and will sail for Japan by the Toyo Maru on Friday. He is staying at the Hongkong Hotel.